July 10.-It has been discovered t. July 10.—It has been discovered to a large extent has been perpetrated in charging for a double amount of on the new reservoir lately completed a claimed there was collusion bearty doing the work and the city brade the measurements. One of as left for the United States. The xeess of payment by the city will be 10.

DERED AND ROBBED. Montava July 10.—The Independ-tter saying A. L. Cuttle, and John vere found murdered at Cuttle's of Dearborn River, on the 7th. Their been broken open and the contents, The depredators are supposed to Indians and white horse-thieves Dearborn River is about fifty miles

o, July 10.-Hezekiah Shaffer, con-

HYMENEAL.
secial Dispatch to The Tribune.
20, July 10.—Fremont J. Agard, son
3. Agard, a wellthy and heavy grain
his city, was united in wedlock to
6, daughter of Francis A. Harmon,
7, last evening at the residence of the
ents, which was beautifully illuminRev. F. P. Woodbury officiating,
a large circle of relatives and friends
The presents were numerous and very
he newly-married pair departed this
or a little trip around the lakes, folhe best wishes of a large circle of
their future happiness.

the best wishes of a large circle of their future happiness, bested Dispotch to 12c Tribune.

A, Wis., July 10.—A quiet but elegant bok place at 3 o'clock this evening at ucc of Mrs. P. I. Overacre, where ther Angle was united in marriage to ar, one of the prominent lawyers of The presents were numerous and he happy couple left on the 5 o'clock in Eastern trip.

no cayenne pepper in Buck & Rayner's pure Jamaica ginger.

n's Pentonized Beef Tonic is the only in of beef containing its entire nutritious. It is not a mere stimulant like the exect, out contains blood-making, force, and life-sustaining properties; is in-all enfeetbeld conditions, whether the sthaustion, nervous prostration, overcute disease; and in every form of deticularly if resulting from pulmonary. It is friendly and helpful to the most omach. Caswette Hazamo & Co., project York.

DEATHS.

on Tuesday, July B, of convulsions, Jury only child of John J, and Clas A. Hicks, and 5 days. aureday, July 11, at 1 o'clock p. m., from rendence, 550 West Eric st., by carriages R—On Wednesday, July 10, at 7 a. m., E. ler, uged 49 years.
row his late residence, 537 Carroll-av., Fri-2, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.
ER—July 9, 1878. Kittle E., wife of Charles, aged 26 years 8 months and 17 days.
row residence 697 Hubbard-st. Thursday,
11 a. m.
L—On the 15th of

At her residence. July 10, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. h, beloves wife of Martin Roth, aged 44 ral will take place at the house Friday morn-

iend. papers picase copy.
lair 9, 1978, at 27 North Hoyne-av., Willia
ideat son of Edgar A. and Susan G. Lyon,

BLINDLY GROPING

BLINDLY GROPING
medicinal alcoholic resuscitant of physty which should take the place of the
if frequently adulterated stimulants of,
the medical practitioners of a quarter
ty see were electrified on first observing
medicate upon the system of a tonic
ntly introduced, but which has since bemost popular medicine sold on this contities. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their
earther disclosed that this botanic remder esults which the mineral drugs of the
beals often unterly failed to produce,
total to disclosed that this botanic remder esults which the mineral drugs of the
beals often unterly failed to produce,
total of disestive, secretive, and evacuafarities, and the eradication and prevenriodic fevers. Speedy recognition of the
the Bitters by unprejudiced and enlightcians naturally followed this revelation
I facts, which have since received such
and positive confirmation. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

D. T. COXHEAD CONDUCTS THE NOON-rayer-meeting to-day at Y. M. C. A. rooms, a-st. Subject: "Give Ye Them to Eat." BUNE HOME CLUB WILL HOLD ITS remonthly meeting at the Tremont House oon at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is re-

AUCTION SALES. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., actioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK HOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC., reday. July 11. at 9:80 e'clock a. m., At 173 & 173 Randolph-st. 200 LOTS

OCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, THING ACCUMULATIONS OF A FIRST-CLASS PAWNBROKER AT AUCTION,

a. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. hold and Office Furniture,

ies, White Lead, &c., &c., T. July 13, at 9:30 o'clock, at our rooms, tandolphest.
A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. GEO. P. GORE & CO., lay, July 11, at 9:30 a. m.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF OCKERY.

tes W. G. Ware, in open lota-ks Yellow Ware, in open lota-ks W. G. Ware, in package. ks Yellow Ware, in package. ASON, POMEROY & CO.,

JLAR WEEKLY SALE Morning, July 12, at 9:30 o'clock. EHOLD FURNITURE! OF ALL KINDS.
Used Parlor and Chamber Suits,

ine Carpets,
Household Goods,
Merchandise,
tings, Chromes, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auc

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. FACTS.

Our Stock of Woolens is SUPERIOR in QUALITY and Finish. We make them in the most THOROUGH, DURABLE, and ARTISTIC manner. We employ the most SKILLED ARTISANS and WORKMEN. We WARRANT every article to be EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED. We are selling all our goods as low as an HONEST ARTICLE, EQUALLY GOOD, can be Localized.

marished.

Business Suits, \$45 upwards.

Business Trousers, \$10 upwards.

Dress Suits, \$65 upwards.

All of SIMON PURE FABRICS, and probeed in the highest style of the art.

PHICES LOW—STANDARD the HIGH-BST. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to WEDDING TOILETS. EDWARD ELY.

163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. HO! FOR WAUKESHA.

THE CELEBRATED

Fountain House

Has accommodations for ONE HUNDRED AND FIF-TY GUESTS, Depot reports to the contrary, and I can and will see that all are accommodated.

A. CLEVELAND,

Manager. REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. The Merchants' National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO 80 & 82 LaSaNe-st., STATE SAVINGS BUILDING.

REMOVAL. C. BECKWITH, N. W. Corner Dearborn and Adams-sts (Honore Building), Rooms K, L, and M.

MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE.

H. D. BOOGE & CO., Sioux City, Iowa.

The Chicago creditors of said firm are excessly requested to meet in the Club-Room of the Tremout House on FRIDAY. July 12, at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp. Important facts will be disclosed.

By order of the Committee.

China and Pottery Painting

MRS. F. L. BLAKE'S former class will find her to-by and every Friday at the Palmer House—"entre-tal." New purils invited. EDUCATIONAL

Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill. See full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY.

Kalamazoo, Michigan.

ON MT. HOLYOKE PLAN.

A School for the higher education of Young Lates laster thorough instruction combined with carefulfation to whatever relates to complete development fwelfth year commences September 5, 1878. Term 175 a year for board, tuition, fuel, lights, and fur mished room; \$115 to daughters of clergymen. For attalogues address MISS JEANNETTE FISHER.

Morgan Park Military Academy

Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals. A first-class Preparatory School for Boys. Location structive and elevated. Fifteen areas of ground-season begins Sept. 5. 1878. For full information and statiogue address either of the Principals at Morgan Func, Cook Co., Ill.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Ten miles from Philadelphia, under the care of Friends, free a thorough collectate education to both serves, the here pursue the same courses of study, and re-ceive the same degrees. For catalogue, giving full particulars as degrees. For catalogue, address particulars as EDWARD H. MACHELL, P. C. address EWARD H. MACHELL, P. C. C. Pa. Ewarthmore College, Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa. MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Claw Department of Washington University.)
Twitth annual term opens Oct. 16, 1878. Control of the Control of th

NOTICE. lational Central Executive Committee of Nation al Narrow-Gauge Ballroad Convention.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 25, 1878, The National Narrow-Gauge Railroad Convention thick assembled in St. Louis, June 19, 1872, adopte The National Narrow-Gauge Railroad Convention, which assembled in St. Louis. June 19, 1872, adopted the following resolution: Resorted. That in view of the necessity of concert of action, and the dissemination of information on construction and bracticability of narrow-range railroads. L'Antional Central & recutive Committee, consisting of altreen persons, be appointed to whom all application may be made for information, and all statistics believed to the contraction of the committee of the committee, a National Narrow-Gauge Convention is hereby called to meet in Cincinnati. July 17, 1878.
Six years having clapsed since the meeting of the last National Narrow-Gauge Convention and the called the person of the committee of the committee.

A consortive.

5. In practically compare the capacity, comfort, and safety of Passenger Rolling Stock.

4. To practically compare the capacity of Freight Railing stock.

7. To practically compare the question of Dead Reight Compare the Reight Railing stock. tically compare the Operating Expenses o

a lipractically compare the Operating Expenses of the Shires.

The Operating II ascertain how far Narrow-Gauge arises in June 2014. Interest account, dead weight, was assent repairs material for repairs, and taxes arises in June 2014. The recipit rates.

To practically derived treight rates.

To practically demonstrate that from the comparately said to the Sansard dange as he me as of development.

To practically demonstrate that from the comparately said to the August Casage, that is within its mass of namerous localities to provide themselved the training of the Comparate of the present of the Comparate of the Tarloud facilities, by the adoption of the comparate of the Tarloud facilities, by the adoption of the comparate of t

DENTISTRY.

BEST SET, \$8, warranted Extracted without pain. Gold Fillings at low rates. DRS. McCHESNEY,

A VOLCANO.

The Seething Fires of Ex-

picted by the Latest Dispatches.

The Military Will Protect Neither Orangemen Nor Catholics.

Mayor Beaudry Will Stop the Procession at Any Cost.

The Orangemen Will March with Flying Colors, Whether Arrested or Not.

Manifest Certainty that This Course Will Precipitate Bloodshed.

History of the Order of Orangemen from the Date of Its In-

ception. EXCITEMENT.

atch to The Tribuna MONTREAL, July 11.-This has been one of he most peculiar days in the history of this city. For over a week there have been dread alarms, and the city has been in a constant fever of excitement. This morning there was apparently an easier feeling in the minds of the mercantile class. This was due to the presence of over 3,000 troops under the command of Gen. Selby Smythe, who had been sent here from Ottawa to preserve the peace. There are two batteries of artillery, a troop of cavalry, a company of lancers, and the remainder consists of volunteer

infantry, thoroughly drilled. But UNDERNEATH THE SURFACE there was a slumbering volcano ready to break out without a moment's warning. Last even-ing Mayor Beaudry came to the conclusion that he would recede from his proclamation of two or three days before, calling upon the regiment to disperse and not march through the streets as they had intended, and assue a manifesto protesting against the usurpation by the mili-tary power, and leaving the peace of the city in the hands of those who invoked the aid of the army. The leading spirits of the Catholic party, as soon as they learned of the determina-tion of the Mayor,

HURRIEDLY GOT TOGETHER. and, after a brief discussion of the situation, sought legal counsel of four eminent lawyers,— Mesars Bethune. Carter, Ritchie, and Bernard. Three of them are Protestants. They were ansealed to for an opinion as to the legality of which provides that all bodies which take upon and the members thereof subject to lawyers named, who have been dubbed "the Queen's Counsel," returned an opinion that the Orange Association came within the purview of the law, and that their proposed parade would

ENTIRELY ILLEGAL. Armed with this opinion e delegation of leading Catholics, including Ald. Mulin, Kennedy, and Donovan, Stephen J. Meany, of Fenian fame, Barney Devlin, member of Parliament, and other prominent Irishmen, waited on the Mayor last night after he bad determined to issue the proclamation referred to, and asked him to stand by his original views. He took the matter under consideration, and promised to give an answer this morning. He met the representatives of the Irish socie-ties this morning, and told them that he had carefully considered the legal opinion presented to him, and would act in accordance therewith.

Shortly afterwards A MEETING OF THE MAGISTRATES of this city and county was held here, the great bulk in attendance being of the Catholic per-suasion, and it was finally agreed, after a long consultation, to call in 500 special policemen. Some of the more timorous wanted ten times the number, but others thought that 200 or 400 would be sufficient. A compromise was made on 500. The Mayor's determination, and the action of the Magistrates was made known to a meeting of the representatives of the Irish societies, and it was RECEIVED WITH HOWLS OF DELIGHT.

There was an immediate rush of able-bodied citizens to the City-Hall to be sworn in. Catholic Magistrates and Aldermen were on hand to see that their constituents were properly taken care of. The applicants for police duty were asked if they belonged to any secret society. and, on answering in the negative, were prompt ly accepted. Out of 500 sworn in, not more than ten were Protestants. Bridgeport seemed to have been transplanted here for the occasion. At first, when a man acknowledged he belonge to the Catholic Union, he was excluded, but THE CATHOLIC ALDERMEN AND MAGISTRATES

and the Deputy Chief of Police, a French Canadian, took all that come, so long as they were neither Masons nor Orangemen. He no longer believed that the Catholic Union was a secret society. While the swearing in of the specials was going on, the Mayor of St. Jean Baptiste, a neighboring village, came in and offered the services of 1,000 quarrymen, Catholic, to assist in preserving the peace. Throughout the day

PAMPHLETS
in the French language were freely circulated
among the descendants of the colonists who came over with Jacques Cartier, denouncing the Orangemen, and calling upon them to resist the encroachments of the Orangemen, who were denominated the bitter foes of Catholicism. These pamphlets had their effect, for, around the City-Hall and the various market-places, there stood, all day long, knots of the simple-minded French Canadians, wrought up to the highest pitch with the belief that the Orangemen were going to violate their churches and altars. In the meantime, the Orangemen were not idle. They were hourly posted on the movements of the opposition, and calmly went through their busi-Post-Office. County Master Grant and District Master Mackay were in and out all day, making arrangements for to-morrow's proceedings.
They were assisted by Lodge Masters Byrd,
Simpson, Johnson, Miller, Foster, and Cleghorn. Both parties were in frequent consulta-

GEN. SMITHE, the commander of the forces, and each tried to capture him. He has had experience with riots and mobs in the eld country, and declined to take the part of either. He told your correspondent to-night that he would take no sides

in the matter, would obey the order of any Magistrate who, having read the riot act, would call on him. The participants in any row, whether policemen, special policemen, Catholics, or Orangemen, would have to stop when on by the proper civic authorities or, in response to their request, he would orde the troops to fire on all. It made no difference who was hit, but the streets must be cleared

EITHER TO PROTECT THE ORANGEMEN OR AR while marching. If Mayor Baudry has sufficien strength to overcome the Orangemen, well and good, but if not, they must take the consequences should his troops be ordered to fire on the crowd.

to act the part of a policeman

and the public peace maintained. He declined

AT A MEETING OF PROMINENT CATROLICS this afternoon, at which the Mayor was present, it was resolved that he should station the city police in the vicinity of the Orange Hall, with the specials in the background, to be called on if necessary. He should then come upon the Orangemen the moment they appeared on the street, and order them to disperse and refrain from marching, or he would consider it his duty to arrest them. If they should make any resistance, he would then call on the military and all good citizens to aid him in keeping the peace. If this proved ineffectual, the Catholies would then, en masse resort to arms, with the full determination tha

the Orangemen should neither flaunt their banners nor play the insulting party tunes. LATE IN THE AFTERNOON
the Mayor, Baudry, sent a letter to the County. Master, Grant, stating that he had taken legal advice on the legality of the Order, and that the Council had informed him that it was not exempted from the provisions of the statute, and that be would therefore be com-pelled to order them to disperse should they attempt to march, or he would arrest the whole party. Grant promptly convened his cohorts together, and to them he read the Mayor's letter, and also explained the position taken by Gen. Smythe. He also di-lated at length on an opinion he had received from ex-Judge Bodgely and two other promi-

neut jurists (whose names he declined to make public) that they nad A PERFECT RIGHT TO WALK, and that no power, military or civil, had any authority to stop them. To get the sense of the meeting, it was proposed to omit the pro-cession with regalias and banners. The motion was laughed to scorn. They would never give ip voluntarily the right to walk. However, they determined to obey the civil law. This conlusion was reached after a strong debate, in which the hot-headed members insisted that all at empts to stop the procession should be resisted to the death. Near unto midnight the ques

tion was debated, and IT WAS PINALLY RESOLVED that they would form in front of the lodgeroom to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. If the police should make an arrest, the entire body should acquiesce in a body and narch with drums beating and flying to the county jail. They will then nmediately apply to the Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and at once test the constitu-tionality of the law on which the Mayor bases his action. This afternoon

ONE OF THE WARDENS OF STANLEY STREET where it is proposed to hold the Orange religious exercises, called at the hall, armed with a copy of the statutes. He proposed to prove therefrom that the procession would be fliegal, and that it would be better for the Orange Society, in view of the act of 1861, the brethren not to do it. He was ignominously hooted out of the room. A quartet of Protesthemselves an oath of secrecy, the Masous ex-cepted, shall be deemed to be illegal bodies, of the town, and who declined being inter viewed, assembled in one of the St. Lawrence imprisonment for not more than seven Hotel parlors to devise means for indefinitely or less than two years. The tour postponing the Orange parade. They sent a letter to the County Master, begging him to revoke the order of march, on the grounds tha much blood might be shed, and incalculable damage done to the city. For nearly three hours they sat and consumed

while waiting for an answer. Their communi-cation met the same fate as that of Mayor Beaudry. After midnight they were informed by one of the Lodge Masters that the Orangemen would do as detailed above. This they did no elish, and they made frantic appeals to the brethren to abandon their scheme, but it was of THE ORANGEMEN HAVE DETERMINED TO MAKE

and they will abide by the result. At this writing fears of a general riot have generally that the Young Britons, an offshoot fellows ranging from 18 to 22 will not listen to the counsel of the older heads; and that a collision must unavoidably ensue. The Orange as far as possible, and it is their belief that the will prevall.

THE OUTLOOK YERY GLOOMY. To the Western Associated Press,
MONTREAL, Can., July 11.—The Mayor has given his ultimatum, to the effect that he will carry out his proclamation and prevent the procession taking place. For this purpose he will swear in 500 special constables. He has marched a large body of police to Orange Hall, on St. James street, where they are placed in front of the building, with a force of detectives inside searching for arms. & A vast, crowd is collected

observing the situation.
THE IRISH CATHOLICS
have assembled in Union Hall to consider what action they will take. The attendance is immense and the excitement intense.

Three of the Magistrates who signed the equisition to call out the military had an interview with Gen. Smythe to learn his views as to the course he will adopt in the prospect of a conflict of action between the Mayor and the Magistrates. He said his first desire was to preserve the peace. He would take his orders, wever, from the Magistrates.

Matters are now in a more complacated condition than ever, and no one can tell what may occur at any mo-ment. The streets are filled with people, and the greatest excitement prevails. It is not known what the Orangemen will do, but it is thought they will persist in walking. THE EXCITEMENT INCREASES

as the Orange anniversary approaches. Mayor is resolved not to be superseded, and will have command of both the city police and a body of 500 Special Constables sworn in to-day. The military will remain under the direction of the Magistrates, who called them out, Sir Selby Smythe being in command. The latter has not been sworn as Peace Comnissioner, and therefore will only act in a military capacity. Active search was made in Orange Hall to-day by the police for arms, but none were found. The Recorder and other Magistrates have been engaged all day swear ing in Special Constables, and it is expected the full number of 500 will be accepted to-night. that he belongs to no secret society. Most of the men who gave in their names were Catholics, either French or Irish. From the general run of men accepted, the gravest doubts are entertained by those present of their being any great help in preserving the peace of the city. One hundred Special Constables to protect the workshops and sheds of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles were sworn een men were also sworn to guard St. Patrick's Church.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

from walking. There are many and various opinions as to the weight to be attached to the advice offered by the lawyers on the filegality of the Orange Society. It is strongly urged that it was never contemplated to apply the actived by the lawyers to the Orange or any other modern secret society, including the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Temperance, and Irish Catholic societies, for all are in the same position. The Consolidated Statute, which the counsel have given their opinion upon, is manifestly founded upon the act of 1838, passed by the Council of Lower Canada for suppressing treasonable societies arising out of the 1837 rebellion. It has been arguested that the Mayor allow the procession to proceed unmolested, and then arrest say two or three leading Orangemen, who would give bail and make their case a test one before the courts. The forces under the command of Lieut. Gen. Smythe number about 3,00.

FINAL OR SES.

were issued this afternoon with regard to their disposition to worrow. The Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth battalions, about 400 strong, will take up a position on the Place d' Armes Square. "A" and "B" Battalions, with mounted detachments of the Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh, will occupy the Grand Trunk shop, at Point St. Charles, and the Montreal Engineers and Beauharnis Contingent will occupy the barracks and Loard the stores on the island. The remainded of the force, comprised of No. I Troop Cavalry, Montreal gandson artillery, the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Sixt-fifth Regiments, together with the St. Jean Baptiste company of Infantry, will occupy Do-Sixt-fifth Regiments, together with the St. Jean Baptiste company of Infantry, will occupy Dominion Square. All the troops will be in these positions before 9 a. m. The Montreal Field Battery will proceed rapidly from one place to another as occasion requires. Each division will be accompanied by a Magistrate, under

whose instructions they will act. VERY FEW STRANGERS arrived to the city by train during the last few days, and this morning the cars were comparatively deserted. A company of imilitary is to be stationed at Victoria bridge to guard it. In an interview with Gen. Smythe to-day he stated that he would act under the Magistrates' orders. Twenty additional men were added to the Water Police force today. A number of rough-looking characters called on a dealer in explosives to-day wanting dynamite. One man was anxious to get a small keg. The applicants would give no satisfactory reasons for such unusual orders, It was reported to Gen. Smythe that the twenty-five kegs of powder stolen from the Hamilton Pow-Company are concealed in the drains of the city to use, if opportunity offers, in blowing up

buildings. buildings.

DETERMINED TO MARCH.

The Orangemen are determined to walk tomorrow in spite of the tier from the Mayor that, acting under legal adrece, he would arrest those taking part in a public procession. Some prominent lawyers have stated that the Mayor has no legal authority for stopping a procession. Sir Selby Smythelias taken measures to have the steamer from Quebec stopped and 400 armed roughs on board searched.

TORONTO, July 11.—The Tenth Royal Regiment has been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start for Mor real at a moment's notice. The Queen's Cm Rifles are also being got ready. The Grind Trunk Railway have instructions to be prepared to supply three trains for the transpiration of troops to Moureal if raquire, and trouble occur in Moutreal to-morrow, it is feared it would have the effect of causing some rioting here. readiness to start for Moreval at a moment's notice. The Queen's Orn Rifles are also being got ready. The Grand Trunk Railway have instructions to be prepared to supply three trains for the transportation of troops to Montreal to morrow, it is feared it would have the effect of causing some rioting here.

A number of carpenters are busily engaged making sbutters for shop-windows in anticrpation of trouble to-morrow. It has been reported that 400 men armed with revolvers left Quebec this alternoon to come to this city and assail the Orangemen.

In addition to the general hospital arrangements for to-morrow the Hotel Dieu (hospital) has also set apart a ward for accidents.

Quebec, July 11.—A large growned.

QUEBEC, July 11.—A large crowd of men visited the hardware stores in the Lower Town to day, took all the revolvers they could find, par

day, took all the revolvers they could find, paring for them instances, but not in others. The proprietors of all other hardware
stores, learning of the fact, closed their establishments.

An immense crowd was present on the wharf
to-day when the steamer departed for Montreal.
About 300 Irishmen left, and were cheered by
crowds on the wharf, who fired several pistolshots in the air as the boat moved away. This
evening mare revolvers were stoler from a shots in the air as the boat moved away. This evening more revolvers were stolen from a hardware-store in St. Roch's, and about fifty men, well armed, left to-night by train for Montreal. dontreal.

Two additional companies of the Ninth Bat-alion were called out to-day for garrison duty t the citades during the absence of "B" Bat-

tery.

The feeling here is very bad, and party excitement runs high. Lord and Lady Dufferin arrived in town this morning, and are staying at the citadel.

HISTORICAL. THE ORDER OF ORANGEMEN IN IRELAND AND

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Tobonto, July 11.—The Orange Society differs from hearly all other secret associations in this, that it has no literature which can be distinctively called its own. Its history has yet to be written. The State papers in England and in Canada contain much valuable information concerning the Order, and the part it has played since its organization. The annual reports the various grand and subordinate lodges are filled with statistical intelligence that, in the hands of a judicious compiler, could be used to advantage in giving to the world the history of a body whose shibboleth is an event which hap-pened nearly 190 years ago,— THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

William III. arrived at Tarboy, Devonshire,

England, Nov. 5, 1688. His flagship bore the arms of Nassau quartered with those of En-gland, and on the banner was inscribed, "The Protestant religion and the liberties of England I will maintain." His arrival was received with great joy by those who professed the Episcopal faith, and even the dissenters were not adverse to his coming. At Exeter, on the 21st of the same month, was formed the first Orange or-ganization. The declaration of principles was drawn up by Bishop Burnet, whose histories of the Reformation and "His Own Time" are to be found in almost every private and public library. The signers pledged themselves to defend and support William, Prince of Orange, in upholding the Protestant religion. This combination was called

"THE ORANGE CONFEDERATION."
After the Battle of the Boyne, which was fought July 12, 1690, and the subsequent sur-render of Limerick,—James II. having in the meantime fied to France,—the Irish Protestants in the North formed societies to perpetuate the remembrance of the Prince of Orange, who had done so much for them. In Dublin was organized a society known as the "Aldermen of Skinner's Alley," purely a local affair, being confined to the Protestant freemen and free-holders of the city. Londonderry followed next with the "Prentice Boys," and shortly afterwards Ennis Killen turned up with the "Boyne Society." The last mentioned had auxiliary branches. It was extended throughout the country as a means of self-protection against an alleged guerilla party, known as

"THE RAPPAREES,"
who were charged with midnight assassinations,
burning of buildings, and destruction of property. The "Rapparees" were the unconquered few who would not acknowledge English supremacy.

During the years intervening between 1740

and 1750 a vast number of associations similar to the "Boyne" were formed in various parts of England. Nine years later there were fre-quent uprisings in Iroland, particularly in the southern counties. The insurgents were

"Blazers," "Williamites," "Britons," and "Invincibles."

In the fall of 1795, an incursion was made against the Protestants settled in Tentaraphan, County Armagh, and they were obliged to fice to the bills, where a desultory warfare was kept up for three or four days. At its conclusion a deputation of priests called upon the local maristrates and gave assurances of their desire to restore quiet and trainquility. The magistrates had sent for military aid, but, relying on the representations made by the priests, withdraw the request for help. After some further consultation it was agreed to bury the hatchet, each party entering into bonds to keep the peace.

This AGREMENT, like pie-crust, was designed to be broken. Three days later, Sept 21, 1795, an attack was made on an English Protestant settlement, known as the "Diamond," a small village near the line between the Counties of Armagh and Tyrone. The "White Boys" suffered an inglorious defeat, notwithstanding they outnumbered the others two to one; but the latter had the best of it, naturally, as they fought from behind and from within their houses. The skirmish was succeeded by Protestant raids in search of guns and other arms of which they had been despoiled. Many of the Catholic party, whether from fear of disclosure of their connection with the Diamond affair, or others of a similar character, or fear fail of personal violence, fied the country and went to Connaught, whence originated the expression, "Hell OR CONNAUGHT."

From the evening of the Battle of the Diamond, as it is called, dates the existence of the first Orange todge, and its membership was restricted to communicants of the Church of England. In a Parliamentary investigation, the question was asked:

"What was the cause of the institution, and what were the objects they had in view?"

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 1820 the British Parliament passed an act prohibiting the existence of any political organization. This was a serious blow to Orangeism. The Duke of York had been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, and the unfriendly press made good use of their opportunity. A Parliamentary investigation was ordered, which established the fact that a Royal relation had refused to join the Order until it had purged itself of some oaths and obligations which were regarded as an infraction of the law. The Duke of York resigned in 1821, and there was a vacancy in the office of Grand Master until 1827, when the Duke of Gumberland was elected. Then began a revival in the Order. ed. Then began a revival in the Order.

1827, when the Duke of Cumberland was elected. Then began a revival in the Order.

IN CANADA.

For nearly half a century Orangeism has been one of the institutions of Canada. In 1829, Ogic R. Gowan, of the County Wextord, who was Grand Secretary of the Irish Grand Lodge, was commissioned by the Duke of Cumberland, then Grand Master, and subsequently King of Hanover, to come to this country and set the Orange ball rolling properly in its legal grooves. Previous to that time Orange work had been done in the Dominion. Nearly all the regiments of regular troops then stationed here dontained more or less Orangemea, and they were in the habit of meeting occasionally for work, and initiating such of their comrades as desired to join. Among the early settlers were members of Irish and English lodges. Some of these brought warrants with them, and in the sparsely inhabited settlements they were in the habit of meeting at each other's houses and going through with the lodge-work more for the purpose of establishing kindly social relations than for any other reasons.

MR. GOWAN, who subsequently was elected Grand Master, and held the office for many years, and was afterwards chosen to represent two or three different constituencies in the Canadian Parliament, had been, as it were, weaned on Orangeism. His friends and relatives had all been nutured in the Order, or, rather, had really founded it. He himself was an enthusiastic believer in its principles, and some years ago began to write a history of it, but had only pub-

founded it. He himself was an enthusiastic believer in its principles, and some years ago began to write a history of it, but had only published three small volumes when death intervened. His son, Harcourt Gowan, now an attache of the Custom-House in this city, has all the manuscripts, materials, and unpublished papers which his father had collected. These will

all the manuscripts, materials, and unpublished papers which his father had collected. These will

AT SONE FUTURE DAT

be placed in the hands of a Commission, to carry on the history from where death caused him to leave off. Gowan senior was a man of means, well educated, and an excellent speaker. He arrived in this country in the summer of 1829, and on the ensuing 1st of January established at Brockville, about 200 miles east of here, the first regularly-constituted Orange lodge in Canada. For several years afterward he traveled from one end of the Province to the other establishing lodges. One of his peculiarities in those days was his dislike of the United States. When alluding to them he never spoke of the American Revolution; it was the "Yankee rebelsion"; and he would wind up by saying that if there had been Orange lodges in the colonies in 1776, they never would have succeeded in severing their connection with Great Britain. In 1837 occurred

THE WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE REBELLION, in which he was asked very extensively by a French-Canadian party, then known as the "Rouges." The Orangemen hurried to the aid of the Government,—for they believed that they were extra-loyal and had only one mission, that of saving the country to the British Crown. The insurrection was suppressed in less than ninety days, if your correspondent remembers aright, and Mackenzie and other leaders fied to the United States. The rank and file laid down their arms and returned to their homes. In 1830 the Administration in power was known as that of Baldwin and Lafontaine. Baldwin represented the Upper Canada vote, which then as now holds the balance of power, and will always go for those who will give it most. A bill was instroduced in Parliament at that session to indemnify the rebeis for what property had been destroyed in the several skrimsishes which they had had in the regular troops and militia. The American reader who has watched the proceedings of the last session of Congress can see for himself HOW Barrow Repress.

The bill w

dressed in white sheets,—whence the name, "White Boys,"—and armed with guns, pikes," and pistols, and they made if very warm for the English settlers and those who symoshilized with them. In Thipperary the natives were creatized against.

The assertance, "White Boys," and in 1782 ASSERVACHS, and "Ramons of "Levelors," "White Boys," and in Ulster in 1783. They were alled the settlers and 1784 they are all the settlers and 1785 they are all the settlers and 1785 they are all the settlers and 1785 they are all they are all the settlers and 1785 they are all the

Effect of This Action, So Long

IN THE PRESENT DOMINION MINISTRY,
Burpec, the Commissioner of Customs; Cartwright, Minister of Finance; Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, wear orange lilies on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. In the Dominion Senate Chamber the following Orangemen have seats: Allan, Benson, Filmt, Read, Shaw, Skead, and Vidal. The Lower House contributes Christie, Buell, McCarthy, Rochester, Appleby, Tudder, Kirkpatrick, Brouse, Thompson, White, Bowell, Brown, Stephenson, Ferguson, Jones, Norris, Schultz, McMillan, Collum, Cookourn, Smith, Monteith, Pope. Sinclair, Little, Yeo, Platt. Cameron, and Higginbotham,—a very fair allowance all around, the readers of The Tribune will say.
The Orange Society is
INCRESSING IN STRENGTH EVERY DAY.
There are now 1,660 lodges, of which about 1,230 are in Ontario or Upper Canada, in active operation, with a united membership of nearly 200,000. As the population of the Domilion is not over 4,000,000, there is one for about each twenty inhabitants, including women and children. In the rural districts, and also in the cities, though not to so great an extent, the male children of Orangemen take great interest in, and look forward with great pleasure to, tag day that will see them allied to the Order. This spirit is fostered by the side wing known known known and children of the side wing known can be carried to the Order. IN THE PRESENT DOMINION MINISTRY,

in, and look forward with great pleasure to, the day that will see them allied to the Order. This spirit is fostered by the side wing known as Young Britons. This organization was started in 1854 by Harcourt Gowan, and was calculated to include in its membership young men from 17 years and upwards. Two years later be enlarged its scope by adding two degrees,—the "True Bines" and "Prentices,"—the first to consist of boys of 10 to 13, and the second of youth from 14 to 17. These are regarded as capital nurseries for the incubation of young Orangemen; but at the same time they must be regarded as hot-beds of mischief, for these boys, taught to despise a Catholic simply because he is a Catholic, are growing up intolerant and bigoted.

carbone simply because he is a Catholic, are growing up intolerant and bigoted.

THE PIRST RIOT in which the Orangemen as a body were engaged exterred in Hamilton in 1884. It then rejoiced in a suburb named "Corktown." On the 12th of July of the year mentioned, the Hamilton Orangemen chartered a steamer and went to Toronto, where they enjoyed the day in the orthodox manner. On their return to Hamilton, they formed a procession, and started for the lodge-room. As the head of the column was about emerging from "Corktown," which lay between the city and the dock, a band of roughs made an attack on the bassdrummer, hamed McKinley. He "belted" two or three of them over the head with the drimn-stick. A general row then ensued. McKinley was shot dead. The Orange party then went in on their muscle, and killed two of the assailants.

THE SECOND RIOT

was the one which occurred in year. The body there numbers seven lodges, with a combined membership of about as many hundred. There are also six lodges of "Young Britons," numbering between 500 and 600. Last 12th of July was the first time they ever marched in that dity. The result thereof—the nurder of young Hackett—is of so recent a date as to require no detailed mention.

"PARTY TUNES."

Great stress is laid by the religious opponents of Orangeism on the offensive character of the party tunes. Years ago "Croppies, Lie Down," was played by the country pipers and clarinet-players. Prominent members of the Order tell me that now it is no longer used. British national airs are the only ones in vogue, with the exception of one song, called "Fifth of November," sung to the old tune of "Lillibulero." The chorus is the following doggerel:
Water, water, more holy water.

Water, water, more holy water,
To sprinkle my Catholics, every one,
And get us more crosses
To make up our losses,
And relies to match the Protestant drum. Mr. Chottesu and the Proposed Franco

And relies to match the Protestant drum.

Mr. Chotteau and the Proposed France
American Commercial Treaty.

Paris, the American Lipsch.

Paris, the American Commercial Treaty.

Paris, the American Lipsch.

Paris, the Americ

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A THUNDERBOLT.

The New York Custom-House Rocking under Executive Lightning.

Removal of Collector Arthur and Naval-Officer Cornell.

Surveyor Merritt and Deputy Burt Appointed in Their Places.

Prayed For by the West. The Stunning Blows Delivered in the

Teeth of the Great Ring-

NEW YORK.

Reasons Which Actuated the President in

Making the Changes.

THE BLOW STRUCK. New York, July 11.—Lightning has struck the New York Custom-House chief officials, and there is trembling throughout the cump of the Ring, even to the lowest grade of tide-water. Ring, even to the lowest grade of tide-water. At noon to-day a rumor obtained currency in the street to the effect that startling news had been received at the Custom-House from Washington. It soon took shape and resolved fiself into this solid form: "Collector Arthur has been suspended, and Gen. E. A. Merritt, present Surveyor of the Port, has been appointed or promoted to his place. The Hon. A. B. Cornell has been suspended from the Naval Office, and Col. S. W. Burt has been promoted to his place. Gen. C. K. been promoted to his place. Gen. C. K. Graham has been appointed Surveyor." The report spread like wild-fire, and

CAUSED GREAT EXCITEMENT in all quarters. It created a profound sensa-tion. A thunder-elap from a clear sky would not have caused greater surprise. The Custom-House Building was the centre of attraction, but the Collector's room was hermetically sealed to all save a select few. Thurlow Weed was closeted with Collector Arthur for some hours. A small number of the Collector's old stanch friends were admitted, and the consultation proceeded under guards as close as those formerly placed about the most secret conclaves of the Roman Inquisition that the local newspaper men were disgusted but faintly depicts their condition. They had been for three days aware of the presence here of Secretary Sherman; had published daily polite builetins announcing his business as conpayment, etc., etc., without for a moment sus pecting that the real purpose of his visit was to crush to death their darling Custom-House Ring. They had for weeks utterly ignored the continued sessions of the Customs Investigation Commission, as-sumby, doublies, that it had collapsed upon the retirement of the merchant-members thereof some weeks ago. In their wrath at havpursuance of a settled determination never to admit that the New York Custom-House is and has long been

the newspapers, with a few exceptions, dec that the removals have been made solely for political reasons, with the view of building up an Administration party in this State. Thus the Commercial Advertiser, Hugh Hastings' paper, says: "The idea of changing the Federal officers in this city to carry out the doctrines of Civil-Service reform is transparent. It is a bold imposition." There is good reason to believe, however, that the newspapers are wide of the mark. So many attempts have been made, always resulting in dismal failure, to reform the New York Cus they are made for mere show, -that they are shams. The movement at present in progress has been laughed at and derided, but your correspondent has the best of reasons for believing that from the start the President and the Secretary of the in the expressed purpose to crush the Custom House Ring here at every hazard. It is scarcely too much to say that the real work of the Investigating Commission commenced when the merchant-members retired. Now for

of the movement which culminated in the master-stroke of to-day. It is known that about ten days ago the Commission forwarded to Secretary Sherman a report seriously impli-cating John R. Lydecker, Collector Arthur's. cating John R. Lydecker, Collector Arthur'a, Chief Deputy, in frauds of the class commonly known as "chimney-package" frauds. The case was an old one, known to certain Customs officials and others here for years, but kept secret under the impression that Lydecker was so strongly intrenched as to render his removal impossible, every previous effort having proved abortive. Mr. Lydecker has been in office twenty-six years, but, regarding him as the chief of the Ring, with a case appropried by circumstantial evidence strong

position about fifteen months, when he was re-moved in August, 1870, to give place to Moses H. Grinnell. He was appointed Surveyor of the Port about eight months ago. His appointment as Collector is, in fact, a promotion, for the Collector is a superior officer of the Surveyor. Ijen, Merritt is a man of large frame and frank

possesses first-class executive ability. Col. V. Burt, the new Naval Officer, was born in Albany in 1830, graduated at Union College in 1849, and subsequently studied civil engineer-ing. The first official position he held was that of Assistant Inspector General of the State, serving continuously on the staff of Govs. Mor-ran, Seymour, and Penton from 1861 to 1868. He was appointed Deputy-Naval Officer of this port under Gen. Merritt in 1869, and Special Deputy in 1870, since which time he has rirtually had entire control of that and against . its management during that time there has been no breatt of suspicion. Col. Burt is a man of rare cule. of remarkable executive ability, and strict tisciplinarian, and, last and most important he is a man of unimpeachable integrity. His promotion is most just, and for the highest in-

lerest of the Customs service. Of course follows, or rather precedes, the taking of the Collectorship by Merritt, for the Secretary will andoubtedly remove him. THE RETIREMENT OF LYDECKER andoubtedly remove him. The great blow has been struck in New York in the assault upon Lydecker, and the Customs Commission d serves the highest commendation for its recom-nendation, as well as the President and the retary for their prompt and hearty co-opera

LOCAL SYMPATHY WITH THE BING.

The Times says:

That simultaneously with the arrival of Secretary Sherman in the city it was announced through official channels that he came for "recreation." Yesterday it was developed that one part of his "recreation" was the removal of Gen. Arthur from the position of Collector of the Port and the appointment of Gen. E. A. Merritt. Surveyor of the Port, to that place; also the removal of A. B. Corneli from the Navai office, and the appointment of S. W. Burt, his Deputy, to that position. The announcement was a complete surprise to those not in the confidence of the Secretary, and it is no exaggeration to state. That no entire the secretary is an appropriate to the secretary of the secretary and the sensation. At first merchants, importers, and bankers, and the few politicians who had heard the news refused to redd it. They regarded the Custom-House matter as settled until the reassembling of Congress. Attention was called to the fact that the whole question had been fought out in the Senate, and that the desire of the Administration remove Measus. Arthur and Cornell had been defeated. In view of hat defeat and the subsequent inaction of President Hayes, it was argued that the woold not place simulation are moving officers against whom there had been no charges, and one of whom at least was warmly officers required whom there had been no charges, and one of whom at least was been continued to the continued by the most extensive, respectable, and infla-

wakmi supported by the most extensive, respectable, and inflantial business interests in New York. The fact that Mr. Merritr's name was connected with the Collectorship was regarded as casting additional discredit upon the story. When the news was officially confirmed, and there could no longer be any doubt of its anthenciety, there was a universal expression of liseast. So much has recently been said and written regarding the Castom-House appointments, that men of all classes seem to be familiar with the ubject and to take an interest in it. None of home, however, were satisfied with the removal of Gen. Arthur at this time, The American notion of fair play rebelled against what was universally regarded as a snap judgment, and the one opinion was that President flayes, instead of breaking up the power of what he regarded as an antagonistic political organization, had seriously injured himself and those persons in this State who have hitherto been. ed among his friends. The new mo ed from every standpoint to be REGARDED AS A MISTARE.

GEN. ARTHUR SAID THIS EVENING that he had received no official notification of his removal from office. He had oeen totol by Secretary Sherman on Wednesday that he was about to be superseded, and that was alt; no previous intumation had been given aim that such a step was contemplated, and the announcement of Secretary Sherman came like a thunder-ciap. Mr. Sherman had assigned no cause for the removal, and he (Gen. Arthur) doubted if any cause would or could be assigned. The Collector was surrounded all day yesterday by a crowd of friends, perconal and political, who called to offer sympathy or to satisfy a carlosity as to now he accepted the situation. The Surveyorship of the port was this morning offered to a
gentleman who was offered the Collectorship ten
mouths ago, but who politely refnsed to allow his
name to be used in that connection. It is
cited as one of the curious moves of the Auministration that an offer of a subordinate place shall be
made after the principal position had been refused.
It is believed that the Surveyorship will be tendered to Gen. Palmer, formerly Naval Officer,

ON THE AUTHORITY OF A CUSTOMS OFFICIAL, it is said that Gov. Morgan and some friends called on the President two days after the adjournment of Congress and asked that no change be made in the Custom-House. The President is said to have replied that he did with its army of employes, as a local, but a national institution, and could not take into consideration the demands of local politicians Axas different in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, where a comparatively small number of men were employed, but New York, The matter was then further discussed, and a mise chalked out by which not only the Conkling and Fenton, but also the Morgan factions were to be satisfied. Attention was called to the fact that Merritt and Burt had een on Fenton's staff while Governor of the State of New York, and that Gov Morgan, who owns a cottage at Newport, had recently taken one at Saratoga, the Republican summer political headquarters, so as to promot es for the Senatorship against Conk ling. By this compromise, in which he had acquiesced, he was to withdraw from the contest

for the Senatorship, an In return for this it is claimed that the Post Office or the Sub-Treasury will be placed at Gov. Morgan's disposal, and that the mov would be found to be more for Morgan than for Fenton. It will certainly overturn politics here

Editorially the Times sharply reviews the Civil-Service policy of the Administration. It

Concludes:

The officer whom public sentiment declared worthy to keep his place even against Theodore Roosevelt has been temporarily replaced by E. A. Merritt. Instead of being taken out of politics, the Custom-House has been plunged into a very quaemire of political intrigue. "It is merely a Conking machine," says Harper's Weekly, "and ought to be dislocated." What is it now? A Fenton-Sherman-Hayes machine working for ends about which only this much is certain,—that they are not the ends desired by the public. If the Administration had proofs that the Caston-House was being used to assist in re-electing Mr. Conking, it was entirely within its power to block its wheels and arrest its motion. If the Fresident seriously objected to its being a political machine in anybody's interest, why does he select as its overseer a man who has had no profession save that of a politician, who has carred no money save as a lobbyiet.

Editorially the Heraid says: "The removal of Collector Arthur caused a good deal of excitement in political circles. President Hayes has given as his reason for desiring to make such a change that, as this is the most important of all Custom-Houses, he thought it desirable to try here certain reforms and new methods which in his belief, being introduced here, would presently permitted the whole Customs Service. As the Chief Executive is responsible for his subordinates, it will be admitted that so long as he places housest and capable men in office he may claim to be allowed a large tatitude of choice in the selection. Politicians will regard the removal of Mesars. Arthur and Corneli as 'blows' at Senator Conkling, but in this they are not necessarily correct. While Mr. Conkling would doubtless, in common with a considerable part of his party, and of the community, have preferred to see Mr. Arthur retained, it does not follow that he will regard the appointment of Mr. Merritt as hostile to himself." will regard the appo

TOR THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

ciel Dispetch to The Tribune.

TON, D. C., July 11.—The officials of

report from the Committee of merchants mad up by selections from Boston, Philadelphia and Western cities to act is connection with the Commission examining the question of undervaluations. The Department desires to apon the report of its own Commi ction it has been ascertained that a repor was forwarded a week or ten days since from th Treasury Commission, making very grave charges against Deputy-Collector Lydecker. These charges point him out as one of the prinsipal officers connected with the series of ab which Western merchants have long claim existed in the New York Custom-House in dis crimination made against the importations of many of the most prominent merchants of New York City itself. This report created a very marked impression at the Treasury Department nd the Secretary gave immediate orders that t should receive

PROMPT AND SEARCHING ATTENTION. It is believed that this report, taken in con-nection with the matters, submitted to the Jay commission and the questions raised by that Commission, in which Collector Arthur was finally found resisting the orders for reorganization by the Secretary, have had a very consider ble influence in determining the President and Secretary to remove the Collector. This report the charges brought by the Collector of Chicag n the early stages of this movement, and the New York Custom-House in a way which will probably prevent adverse action on the part of the Senste in December. Conkling at the last session, succeeded in defeating the President's nominations in the place of Arthu and Cornell, upon the ground that he was vio lating his own Civil-Service rules, in that ne harges existed against these officers. They ave, however, finally been

REMOVED FOR CAUSE. Not only has Collector Arthur been derell in enforcing the reforms recommended by the Jay Commission and approved by the Depart-ment, but the late investigation made into the nanagement of the Custom-House by the Treasury Commission, which has been consider-ing charges of undervaluations at the port of New York, involving great discrim against the business of the other large citles of the country, has developed a condi fully justifying the removals which have finall been made are really promotions of deserving subordinate officers, and in this respect the Civil-Service rules have been strictly enfor Both gentlemen are understood to be disc ected with the Conkling faction, and Merr the new Collector, has been throughout his political career a pronounced Fenton man. It is expected that many changes will occur in the subordinate force of officers.

THE COOLIE TRADE

idents of a Voyage from the Bay of I

gal to the Island of Martinique Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The iron ship Be Nevis, a Coolie slave-ship, which sailed on the 23d of February last from Karikal, on the Bay f Bengal, with 465 Coolies destined for the rench West Indies, now lies at this port. On the 12th of June she deposited her human cargo on the beach of the Island of Martinique, and then steered for Philadelphia. The ook of the Ben Nevis presents some strange facts. One page is devoted to the statistics the day's navigation, the other tells what sail was carried, and gives the history in the ship watches of the voyage. A column head "Sick List" contains the daily record of the sick Coolies, the figures running in twenties and

The first entry in the log bearing on th Coolies is under the date of Feb. 16, and is headed "Pondichterry." It reads: "Day oper clear with light S. S. E. winds. At meridian began to receive Coolies, and stowed 235 between decks,-154 men, 62 women, 2 boys, and 17 infants. Got ship ready for sea." The vessel then sailed for Karikal, and a sub-

equent entry in the log, dated Feb. 20, reads: "Received 230 Coolies—150 men, 65 females, and 10 infants. Hove to, short stay, and went to sea with the tide."

From this time until the vessel touched at Alagoa Bay, fifty-uine days afterwards, the log tells the same story of variable winds and sick Coolies. Now and again the entry is changed by the insertion of a Coolie whose name defies orthographical laws and sets propunguistics at de-

The health column shows that ten of thes

The quarters of the Coolies between deck The quarters of the Coolies between decks show an entire absence of furniture,—no stools, no bunks, no hammocks, no hooks,—nothing but a few lockers to hold the pannikin in which the food was served to the miserable wretches, crowded between the illy-ventilated decks, all tell more emphatically than words how the cargo spenitis four months of continement. The Captain says: "Once on the way to their slavery, the Coolie cargo is divided into messes, each of which has a Captain. They are not allowed to come on deck except in parties of six, and then they are accompanied by their messmaster. They have to go below in fifteen minutes. When landed they are divided into lots of ten. The planters then draw for them outs of ten. The planters then draw for it by taking cards out of a bag. Wives are experated from their husbands, nor are chil

seperated from their husbands, nor are children taken from their parents."

"What does the passage cost them?"

"I got 299 francs. a head, about £13, but it don't pay. They are a terrible nuisance, and it not restrained are very wasteful and dirty. They are divided by their castes, which renders it necessary that different kinds of food or even the same food must be differently prepared for them."

the same food must be differently prepared for them."

"How do they get along at their work?"

"Well, they are a necessity to the West Indies, where the native nigger is fat, lazy, impudent, and useless. The Coolies are always civil. They are brought in small numbers to the West Indies, but in the Province of Natal, north of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of Mauritius, east of Madagascar, the productive labor is Coolie labor." roductive labor is Coolie labor."
"How many of them are carried from the "Well, ten or twelve cargoes; say 2,500 on an

CLEVELAND, July 11.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Ohio Editoral Association held its

second business session in the Board of Traderooms, Mr. J. F. Mack, of the Sandusky Reg izier, presiding. A motion was carried author izing the Chair to name a committee of three times by members of the Association. The at some future time.

A. W. Fairbanks, of Cleveland, was made

life member of the Association.

The question of the time and place of holding the next meeting came up for consideration,

ing the next meeting came up for consideration, but at the suggestion of the President it was decided to leave it open.

The Chair was authorized to name a Committee of Three on By-laws; also a Committee to prepare a history of the Association.

The President said he would name these Committees in the near future.

The Committee on Officers reported as follows: President, Mr. J. F. Mack; Vice-President, Mr. Lecky Harper; Secretary, Mr. J. K. Newcomer; Treasurer, Mr. E. R. Aiderman.

The Committee recommended that the time and place of the next meeting be left to the officers of the Association. The report was adopted unanimously.

adopted unanimously.

A short debate arose over the matter of membership fees, after which a motion to the effect that if be the sense of the meeting that an annual fee of \$1 be asked from each paper, was adopted. The Association then adjourned sine die.

die.

At about noon to-day the editors, many of them accompanied by their wives and children, left on the City of Detroit of the Cleveland & Detroit Line, and enjoyed a sail on the finest steamer on the chain of takes. A considerable number of prominent officials and citizens of Cleveland joined the party. A summer-night festival at Haitnorth's Garden closed the enter-tainment, after which the editors took carriage to the depot and left he special train for Philadelphia and Cape Man.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. SOUTHAMPTON, July 11 .- Arrived, steam Leipsig, from Baltimore.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Arrived, ster

FOREIGN.

Effect of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty upon English Politics.

Dissolution of Parliament and New Elections Generally Predicted.

French Papers Outspoken Opposition to the Treaty.

Juries of the Paris Exposition Making up Their Awards.

America Will Receive Comparatively More Prizes Than Any Other Country.

THE NEW TREATY. CONTINUED EXCITEMENT. LONDON, July 11 .- The excitement regarding

the Angio-Turkish alliance has not subsided and there is much agitation among political parties in England. At present, only a very mall majority of the Opposition favor directly challenging the Government's policy. IN PARLIAMENT. Lord Hartington (Liberal leader) will to-day,

in the House of Commons, call for papers and nformation on the subject of the Auglo-Turk ish Convention, and when these are produced Opposition will decide what course to tak THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS ntinues warmly to support the Government's

measure, and the Times argues that the task avoided, and would have been inevitable soone or later. Some of the Liberal press, however, claim there is more acute anxiety among the Conservatives than can be estimated by reading Conservative papers. A PREDICTION.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "A short life is predicted for the alliance. By some it is pointed out that Lord Beaconsfield's arrangement robs the Pashas of their right to plunder the populations whom they misgovern. The bureaucratic class will revolt against a foreign protectorate. which forbids peculation or punishes misgovernment, and they will soon intrigue for the establishment of a Russian protectorate. If Russia is so inclined, the British protectorate can be terminated at any time by the nominal surrender of those Russian acquisi-tions in Asia which were the specific condition for England's interference. For these difficulties the present Convention between Turkey and England provides no remedy."

PRENCH ALARM. Paris, July 11 .- The French people continue darmed about England's new acquision in Turkey. The Republique Française describes the the Mediterranean Powers, and offensive to the dignity of the members of the Congress. That journal personally attacks Lord Beaconsfield, and expresses the hope that the Congress will insist upon having the treaty submitted to it. The entire press shows the greatest irritation, al-

ENGLAND'S COURSE DEPENDED. London, July 11 .- A Berlin dispatch says The news from Italy, and especially from France, seems to indicate that public opinion regards the Cyprus treaty as seriously affecting subject one of the Plenipotentiaries fof Great Britain said if France and Austria, at the end of the war, had declared themselves ready to ty of Turkey, England would have joined the Unfortunately they could not or would not. Then England, from considerations her superior interests, was obliged to guarantee the integrity of the Porte's Asiatic possessions. Scizing the Dardanelles would have wounded the susceptibilities of Europe: taking Egypt or occupying the extrem ties of the Suez Canal would have hurt the feelngs of France; she decided, therefore, upo ecupying Cyprus. France, on considering the bsolute necessity imposed on England, will soon see that the occupation of Cyprus was only suggested to England by her ardent desire to econcile her absolute interests with the sym oathles of France."

CYPRUS' GARRISON. In the House of Commons this afternoon the Hop. Frederick A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question, said 10,000 roops-the Indians now at Malta and three pattalions of British infantry-will occury ('v.

CLOSING OUT. BERLIN, July 11 .- At the session of the Con gress to-day Beaconsfield was again absent. The reading of the treaty was completed. Only a lew immaterial points are left for settlement o Saturday. There will be no sitting on Friday n order to allow time for the preparation of th copies of the treaty.

Aleko Pasha (Prince Vogorides), formerly Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, is again mentioned in many quarters as the candidate for th throne of Bulgaria.

LONDON, July 11 .- The official statement an nouncing the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish alliance is published in Constantinople. The statement says England has engaged to nay the Porte \$650,000 yearly, whereas the present reveoue of the Island of Cyprus is only \$600,000 p

THE SLAVE TRADE. In the House of Commons this evening Robert Bourke announced that the Porte had expressed its willingness to enter into a Con vention with England for the abolition of the slave trade. A convention for that purpos had been prepared, and was sent to Turkey or June 9 last. Communications on the subject

IN THE INTEREST OF THE BONDHOLDERS London, July 19-5. a. m.-The Congress a yesterday's session resolved that an urgent rec mmendation, virtually amounting to a command, should be made to the Sultan to insti-tute an International Financial Commission to guard the rights of holders of Turkish bonds that the Commission should immediately pro ceed to investigate the disorders in the Rho dope district.

GREECE. It is thought the Congress, if it has not al ready done so, will insert in the treaty of peace. and not only in the protocol, a clause concern ing Greece. Turkey will thus be obliged to take the Greek claims into serious and imme diate consideration. A Berlin corresponden lenies on authority the report that a Cabine ouncil at Constantinople has decided to ignor

these claims.

It is reported that the Congress has exempted Servia and Roumanis from the payment of the arrears of their tributes to the Porte. The

tributes henceforth cease.

LONDON, July 12-5 a. m.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Turkey was confidentially communicated to the Powers shortly before its promulgation. Various special telegrams from Paris represent the excitement there as abating, and it will be very short-lived.

A Berlin correspondent affirms that England has given France satisfactory explanations.

UNCONFIRMED.

A Berlin correspondent, in a dispatch dated last night, says some difficulty has arisen in consequence of the Russians claiming Bayazid. This report is not confirmed from any other accuracy.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

LATIONS AS TO THE EFFECT OF DISRABLI' By Cable to the New York Tribune. LONDON, July 11.-Numerous reports as to the probabilities of the effect of the Anglo-Turkish treaty will have are in circulation

The following are given as the most cred Complete severance between the radical and moderate wings of the Liberal party is believed to be inevitable as a result of the proceedings of the Berlin Congress and disclosure of the English and Turkish treaty. It is understood to-day that immediately after Beaconsfield's return from Berlin Parliament will be dissolved,

A GENERAL ELECTION ORDERED. Some of the Conservatives regard this with disfavor, on the ground that the Government has at present an ample majority, and that it i not wise to throw away certainty for uncer-tainty, nor to put members to the expense of an election for the purpose of increasing this majority by a few votes. But Beaconsteld is said to believe that the country will be so dazzled and carried away by the acquisit Cyprus and the Asiatic protectorate that the new House will contain NONE BUT HIS SUPPORTERS,

and he is said to have hinted that certain other things were to be accomplished in Asia, for suc cess in which he would need the unanimous su port of Parliament. The Moderate Liberais, i the event of dissolution, would either not offer themselves for re-election, or would declare i favor of Beaconsfield's foreign policy so far as it has been disclosed. But the Radicals pro-

MAKE A BROAD ISSUE against all that has been done at Berlin, ar specially against the 'Anglo-Turkish treaty and on this point the rupture in the party wil

EASTERN NOTES.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, July 11.—A Vienna dispatch say he request of Turkey that when Austria enter Bosnia she should declare that she will respect he Sultan's sovereign right has been refused Austria replying that she was acting upon the European mandate, and could not discuss the

A MONSTER IRON-CLAD. La Spezzia, Italy, July 11 .- The Dandole one of the most powerful iron-clads in the world, was successfully launched yesterday. She will be armed with 100-ton Armstrong gun carrying projectiles of 2,500 pounds weight. SHUMLA AND VARNA.

London, July 11 .- It is announced both by the Agence Russe and from Constantinople that he Russian and Turkish Commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of Shumla and Varna

vill leave Constantinople Friday.

The Turks are raising all kinds of obstacle n the way of the evacuation of Varna and Shumla, and Gen. Todleben has communicated to the Porte an expression of the Czar's dis

GREECE. LONDON, July 12-5 a. m.-A Constantinop lispatch says two large iron-clads and a con vette are hastily preparing to proceed to Greek waters to watch the Straits of Previsa, probably in consequence of the appearance of Greek

PARIS EXPOSITION.

MAKING UP THE AWARDS. PARIS, July 11.-Nearly all the class juries of he Exhibition have finished their work and bmitted their reports to the group juries. The latter have passed upon the reports thus far presented, making very few changes. Nothing is officially known of the result, but i is unofficially stated that the Americans have obtained more prizes than the citizens of any other country in proportion to the number of exhibitors. In one class all the American exhibitors have obtained medals. In another all except one. It is thought the United States will have five or six grand prizes and a liberal number of gold medals. The foreign juries have expressed much admiration for the excellence of the articles in the American section of the Exhibition. The determines in the American Section of the Exhibition.

The General Commission has increased the number of gold medals 20 per cent, silver medals 40, and bronze modals 60 per cent.

MISCELLAN EOUS.

. MASSACRE.
LONDON, July 11.—A telegram from Sydney New South Wales, dated July 11, states that two tribes of natives have risen against the Government on the Island of New Caledonia, and massacred 125 whites, including women and

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CONDITION. BERLIN, July 11 .- The Emperor William' berlin, July 11.—The Emperor William's physicians have issued another long statement in regard to his condition. They ascribe his Majesty's relatively slow progress toward recovery to the great loss of blood and appetite, to the shock to his system, and to mental depression. His attainable degree of strength is not vet regained. His power of locomotion is small. His hands are helpless, and he can only eat with assistance. The physicians, however, are confident of his recovery by the influence of time and exercise.

are confident of his recovery by the influence of time and exercise.

MADRID, July 11.—The Minister of Finance intends to defer the issue of the Cuban loan of 125,000,000 pesetas.

THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

LONDON, July 12—5 a. m.—A Paris correspondent says the Spanish Finance Minister has informed the Cortes that reasons still exist for the maintenance of a state of slege in the Resone Provinces.

Basque Provinces.

DIED.

Capt. Sanders, of the United States Navy, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease whilst boating on the Ayon.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MONTREAL, July 11.-Justice Papincau ered judgment dismissing the action of the National Insurance Company against J. C. Hatton, Q. C. The defendant was sued for the amount of a call made upon stock standing in his name. He pleaded, amongst other pleas. that, when he subscribed, A. W. Ogilvie, Esq. M. P. P., appeared as a subscriber for \$20,000 and \$10,000—in all \$30,000—of stock, and Mr. Goff for \$20,000; that he was induced to subscribe upon the faith of seeing Mr. Ogilvie's name down for such a large amount; but that subsequently, he discovered that Mr. Ogilvie had fraudulently, without his knowledge, altered the stock-subscription book, and erased and changed the figures so as to make him appear as a su scriber for only \$5,000 and \$1,000. The Court, in scriber for only \$5,000 and \$1,000. The Court, in giving judgment, held that the defendant had proved the facts alleged by him, and that, by M. Ogilvie's atteration of his subscription, an injustice had been done to ail the shareholders; that the call was null and void; and therefore dismissed the action, with costs against plaintiff. It therefore follows that none of the shareholders are bound to pay the amount of the call, and those who have done so in ignorance of the facts are entitled to recover back their money. A largely-attended meeting of insurance rep

A largely-attended meeting of insurance rep-sentatives was held in the Insurance Exchange o consider the decision of the Privy Council in the test case of Abgers vs. The Queen Insurance company concerning the Stamp act. The fol-wing resolutions were adopted: That, in consequence of the decision just give y the Privy Council in the case of Angers vs. th

and receipts.

That the Committee do communicate the above resolution to the solicitors of the companies, that they may, if they think in necessary, advise the counsel for the Crown of the intended action of

Considerable dissatisfaction exists am the Grand Trunk, whereby the flour-trade of Montreal is placed at a disadvantage. On freight from Toronto to Boston the rate is 50 cents, while from Montreal to Boston 45 cents is charged. From Toronto to Montreal the rate is 50 cents, while from Montreal to Boston 45 cents is charged.

Is Educate.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Whilst driving in the vicinity of irousules, near Ottawa, Mr. H. 6
Yennor, the weather-prophet, was thrown from his buggy, and received internal injuries of

and received internal injuries of a rather serious character.

Special Dispatch is The Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 11.—The English-speaking squatters in the Township of Tache, in Manitoba, which was set saide for the purposes of French-Canadian repairiation, are resisting the settlement of French-Canadian immigrants. Springfield, Mass., July 11.—Constable Thomas Quinn, of North Adams, shot by Mono nigrants.

Work has commenced on the American rail way connecting with the Fembias Branch.

ELGIN SCHOOLS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Elgin, Ill., July 11.—The Board of Educ

rinning Oct. 1. W. H. Bridges was appointed superintendent of Schools, at a salary of \$1,100 being \$100 more than last year: Miss Olive Draper, Principal of the High School, \$500; Draper. Principal of the High School, \$500; Miss Kate Fraser, Assistant, \$450; and the following as teachers in the Intermediate, Grammar, and Primary Departments, at salaries ranging from \$350 to \$450: Mrs. Sarah J. Smith. Mrs. M. Green, Missaes D. Etta Ferron, Julia White, Minnie Hancock, Hattie Towner. Eva Lamming. Mary Ryan, Emma Doney. Julia Allec Goodale, Ida Kee, S. J. Lawrence. Etta Ellithorpe, Nellie Dewey, Hattie Kimball, and Carrie Lunn. These appointees have ten days in which to accept the positions. The appropriations for maintaining the schools for the coming year amount to \$12,000.

CRIME.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

Quincy, Iil., July 11.—The body of a youn man named Curran was found lying near the railroad track between Hulls and Hannibal two days ago. At that time it was supposed that h had been accidentally killed, perhaps by a pass ing locomotive, or that he had been sunstruck while walking on the track, and fell where he was found. It is now believed, however, that he was murdered, and the friends of Curran are making an investigation to ferret out those who tracedy occurred. When found, Curran had a wound on the head, and it was supposed that he had fallen against one of the ties or the rails. Since then those who have visited the scene have found a heavy piece of from with blood on it in which is matted hair, identified as blood on it in which is matted hair, identified as Curran's. Several persons who saw Curran a short time before he was probably killed say that just after he passed two men also went by whose actions indicated that they were following him. Curran had a pocketbook from which he took money at two or three places on the day of his ideath, once to pay for his supper. This pocketbook was not found on his person, nor in fact has any trace of it been discovered. Circumstances connected with the covered. Circumstances connected with the affair all lead to the opinion that the two men attempted to rob Curran, and to acc attempted to rob Curran, and to accomplish their purpose they struck him a deadly blow ou the head with the iron found at the place where his body was. The father of young Curran is fully satisfied that these events occurred, and has commenced a careful investigation of all the facts concerning them, in order to fasten the guilt of the crime upon the right parties.

DETERMINED INCENDIARIES.

Springfield, Ill., July 11.—The residence of the Ron. James H. Beveridge, State-House Commissioner, was fired yesterday evening evidently by an incendiary, but the discovery of flames in the stable was so soon made that the fire was put out without the aid of the fireengines. This morning at 9 o'clock the stable was fired again, and, before the conflagration would be stayed, the roof was burned, at a loss of \$200 or \$300. At 3 o'clock this afternoon another alarm was sounded, and it proved to be the house burning from the cellar. Three firemen were nearly suffocated. The damage to the building was slight. An examination of the cellar showed a number of boxes piled up and fired. While there is no doubt of incendiarism, all theories are at a loss to saign a motive for all theories are at a loss to assign a motive for the act, unless it be that Mr. Beveridge has some secret enemy. He is absent from the city at present, but his family are here.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., July 11 .- At an early hour this morning George Williams shot and probably fatally wounded a boatman named character, and lived at Hope's Lock. Williams was a member of the Reading Railroad Coal and Iron Police. The affair grew out of an altercation at Shulenberg's restaurant at this place. The Coal and Iron men are armed with wicked-looking little rifles of the revolving order, and good for a dozen or more shots. The ball entered Smith's back near the spine, and passed through the body. The wounded man was taken to St. Luke's Hospital at Bethiehen, where he lies in a low condition. Williams was arrested and is now in Jail. The excitement is intense, and popular feeling seems to be with Williams. Yuker Wallace, another boatman, was shot in the finger.

CHARGED WITH MURDER PRORIA. Ill., July 11 .- Mrs. Kitty Stahl was arrested here this morning by Deputy Sheriff Minor at the instance of Sheriff Hitchcock, was also arrested as an accomplice. The officers say that they have good evidence of their guilt. The women have been here since last March working out. Mrs. Stahl's husband had left her when they lived in Bloomington, and is now in New Orleans. The officers say that he left her because he learned that she had been too intimate with O'Neill, and that she killed the latter for that She certainly knows about the murder.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 11 .- Two burglars entered the house of Christian Snell this morning and stole a quantity of clothing, silver ware, and a revolver, of the total value or where they changed clothing, putting on that which they had stolen. They were seen depart-ing, but, when the discovery of the burglary was made, no further trace of them could be found. They are known to have been railroad hands at work here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—Bates. Hancock County murderer, whose recent crime in murdering his sister-in-law and niece is still fresh in the minds of the people, was to-day the Grand Jury by 'Squire Walker, of Greenfield This is a ridiculously light bail, when the enormity of the offense he is charged with is

MATRICULATION.

OTTAWA, ill., July 11.-Luellin Griffith and Charles Parker were sentenced to two and three years respectively in the Penitentiary in an outrage upon a woman. Parker's was for horse-stealing, which, added to a previous ver-diet of seven years for a similar offense, will give the State ten years' service from him. BIGAMY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Quincy, Ill., July 11.—The Slocum bigamy case has not yet been called, as important testi mony is yet to be secured by the prosecution in order to substantiate the marriage of Mrs Elmira to Slocum. The Rev. Mr. Kellogg, who is said to have performed the ceremony, will probably leave Chicago to-morrow evening, in which event the hearing will take place on Sat-

INDICTED FOR MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—The Grand Jury to day returned a verdict against Jay G. Voss for murder in the first degree, for shooting Samuel Minton on the night of the 3d. It is not be-lieved that any conviction can be had under the

Macon, Ga., July 11.—Secret Service Agents f the Postal Department arrested James A. Long, colored mail agent on the Macon & Augusta Railrond (son of Congressman Long), charged with robbing the mall. The evidence against him is strong.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The report of the Auditor in the suit of the State of Georgia vs. John Jones, late Treasurer, shows there is a def-reit of \$253,000. A suit is pending against the sureties, and the case will be heard in October. DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

han, the Troy robber, in the cars vesterds died to-night. Monohan will be brought at on to this State. HABEAS CORPUS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 11.—B. F. Godfrey, of Staunton, was before Judge William R. Welch, of this place, to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus.

Godfrey was charged with the killing of a tramp at that place a few weeks ago. After a careful review of the testimony adduced, the Judge or-dered Godfrey released on his executing a bond in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court. Great interest is manifested in the case. Some twenty-five witnesses were present. The Hon. C. A. Walker and the Hon. Robert Shirley appeared for the defense, and State's Attorney S. T. Carr for the

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL. BIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CARBONDALE, Ill., July 11 .- The Republic Congressional Convention met in this city this afternoon, and nominated Capt. John R. Thon as, of Massac County, for Congress by acciama-tion. The attendance of delegates and friends was unusually large considering the incon-venience of the location and extremely warm weather. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the Republicans are evidently wide awake and determined to redeem the district at the

fall election.

The delegates to the Representative Convention nominated Judge C. H. Layman, of this county, for Representative. Later in the afternoon ex-Senator Logan addressed at consideraple length a large crowd of people in a grove the western part of the town.

the western part of the town.

SIXTH ILLINOIS.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 11.—The Republican Congressional District of Illinois met at Rock Island to-day. Col. Utely, of Lee County, was temporary and permanent Chairman. The Hon. T. J. Henderson, of Bureau County, the present Representative, was renominated by acciannation. The General made a strong speech, and the Convention adjourned without adopting any resolutions.

gressional Democratic Convention for the Eighth District was held at Saginaw City today, and Col. B. W. Thompson, of East Saginaw, was nonlinated on the sixteenth ballot. Dr. Tyler, of Bay City, was the principal competitor. The Convention reaffirmed the platform of the State Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALTIMORE ELECTION BALTIMORE, July 11.—Gen. Ferdinand Latrob was elected Mayor by the following vote: Latrobe, 14,018; Richard Henry Smith (Greenback er), 1,399. Latrobe's majority, 12,619.

The Boston Traveller promises that Massa chusetts shall add one to the list of Republican members of Congress at the next election. The Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal says: "The Greenback organs in our vicinity die young. The Elmira Herald, nee Bazoo, was quickly followed by the Cortland Advocate."

The St. Louis Times says that the Hon. An thony Ittner, of the First Congressional District of Missouri, will not be a candidate for reelection; and that it is now pretty weil under stood that Mr. M. L. Clardy, of Farmington will be the Democratic nominee.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 355 at 7:15 last evening was caused by a fire in the rear of A. Heller's grocery, No. 155 Blue Island avenue. Damage \$30. The smoke filled the dry-goods store of J. Twohey, adjoining, and probably did some damage to the goods.

AT PORT PERRY, ONT PORT PERRY, Ont., July 11.-Gorden's elevator, containing 15,000 bushels of grain, burned this morning. Loss, \$20,000.

MARY ANDERSON.

Has She Been Married ?-Two Assertions in the Affirmative.

Louisville Argus.
Last Sunday the Argus published a stateent that Miss Mary Anderson was married on May 30 to a son of Gen. John C. Fremont. The next day the Courier-Journal, which had not heard of the affair until it was published in the Argus, endeavored to apoligize for its ignor-ance of the story of the marriage by stating that it had been extensively discussed in Louisville the week before, and that the discussion had resulted in a decision that the story is not true. We repeat that the story is true, and had resulted in a decision that the story is not true. We repeat that the story is true, and will hold to this until some person who knows what he is talking about will deny it. It has been argued that because the friends of Mrs. Fremout new Mary Anderson, knew nothing about it the marriage could not have taken place. In reply to this it need only be stated that if Mrs. Fremout had decided to let her friends know about the matter she could have had the news of the ceremony made public. She is an actress, and it is well known that an actress injures her financial value by marriage. This reason of itself would have been sufficient to induce her to keep the marriage quiet.

This reason of itself would have been sufficient to induce her to keep the marriage quiet.

Additional evidence is furnished by the Frankfort Froman of last Thursday, which says: "From information received in a private letter to a lady of this city, there can no longer be any doubt that Miss Mary Anderson has become Mrs. Lieut. Fremont. She was recently married in New York City, and immediately after the marriage Mrs. Fremont took steamer for Liverpool, while the Lieutenaut boarded his own ship. They will meet in Paris and spend their honeymoon there. It has not yet been definitely ascertained whether she will leave the stage or not."

r not."
The National Industrial of yesterday furnished The National Industrial of yesterday furnishes still more conclusive evidence. Its editor, Col. Blanton Duncas, is a personal triend of Gen. William Preston, to whom Mrs. Fremont wrote the story of the marriage. He says: "The announcement by the Argus of the marriage of Miss Mary Anderson to a son of Gen. Fremont has been disputed. The authority for the statement was Mrs. Fremont, who wrote the fact in a letter to Gen. William Preston, from whose family it came to a young lady of Louisville. The Argus was, therefore, 'solid,'"

The evidence is all in favor of the statement that Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, has been

LET THE TRAMP BE UTILIZED. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 10.—One can scarcely pick up

a newspaper nowadays withous reading of some outrage perpetrated by tramps. Trains thrown off the track, burglaries and murders committed, innocent women and children frightened and threatened into giving food clothing, and money to these worthless vaga bonds who are swarming over the country. How this nuisance shall be abated is become citizen, and especially to those living in small towns and in country places; for, like all

builies, the tramp is bold and ruthless when he

builies, the trainp is bold and ruthless when he has women and children to deal with, or men at a disadvantage, and shy and cowardly when he knows he is where the strong arm of the law will clutch him, if he dare show any of his hemous propensities.

Work is the trainps bete noir. Steal he will, when, hike Noah Claypole, he can do so without much risk, and to lie on the shady side of a hay-stack during the heat of the day, and swoop down upon some unprotected house at night is his idea of paradise.

Lately trampism has assumed a new role. From single-handed meek begging and sly stealing from door to door, it has become banded into companies of fifties and more, and thus strengthened in numbers they take forchle possession of freight-trains, and visit the smaller towns where there is little or no police authority to check them in their unlawful pursuits, and have things pretty much their own way.

Remembering the rapid growth of this American lazzaroni, one can but wonder what a few more years will bring forth, unless some very decided steps are taken to put a stop to the nuisance.

buisance.

Every summer we have more or less trouble with the Indians, and we send out good men to fight them, and sometimes—as in the Custer massacre—to be scalped and slain in cold

massacre—to be scalped and stain in cold blood.

Why should we do this when our country is overrun with miserable vagabonds who jeopardize our property and the lives of our citizens? Why does not Congress legislate upon this question, and enact a law making trampism a nisdemeanor, punishable by three years' service in the regular army, fighting the Indians?

The county authorities should be invested with power to arrest tramps wherever found, and not lodge them in the jail, to be supported by the toil of honest men, but, upon trial and conviction, send them to the nearest recruiting station, and force them to join the army.

Let this be done, and I think tramps who escaped arrest would suddenly become transformed into laboring and useful men, and those arrested would probably get all the tramping they desired in the course of three years, and be

ready, at the expiration of their term, to settle down as industrious farmers or to any other honest occupation.

Mrs. S. C. Heazlers.

THE CROPS.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
BARVARIA, Saline Co., July 11.—Three Barvaria, Saine Co., July II.—Inreshing commenced. Winter wheat in this county will average at least twenty bushels. Corn beginning to ear. Never had a better prospect for a good crop. Oats and barley very heavy. Westi-

er hot and showery.

MANHATTAN, Riley Co., July 11.—Heavy min.

Wet wheat in shock. Some fall wheat has
threshed out thirty-five bushels to the arm. Corn, grass, millet, buckwheat all growing lus-

GIRARD, Crawford Co., July 11.-Rarve oats. Very heavy. The fine weather of the last two weeks has brought out the corn woo last two weeks has brought out the corn wonderfully. Something amazing to see the change. Stacking winter wheat. Seventy-five per cent better than last season. Some threshing of wheat. Yielding from eleven to eighteen bushels. Selling in our market at from 65 to 70 cents. Flax better than lor two years.

Hillsdalls, Miami Co., July 11.—Whest in the stack. Quality good. Averaging from fifteen to twenty bushels. Corn has grown inely. Most of it laid by. In the silk.

EMPIRE, McPherson Co., July 11.—Farmen feel like holding on to their wheat as long as possible. Barley and oats harvested. Corn over five feet high.

HAVEN, Reno Co., July 11.—Wheat tery much damaged after having been cut. Will average twenty bushels to the acre. Corn laid by. Promises well.

Banyon, Butler Co., July 11.—Threshing machines are going when the weather permits. Fine prospect for a heavy crop of corn.

STOCKDALE, Riley Co., July 11.—Winter wheat has yielded from twenty-five to thirty bushels. Corn never looked better. As high as a manhead and tasseling. Oats very heavy.

Goodnich, Linn Co., July 11.—Wheat all cut in fine order. Yielding from twenty to thirty bushels. Farmers feel firm on prices; Scents offered. Oats fine and iodiged. Barley and revery fine. Corn crop will be immense.

ordered. Oats fine and fodged. Barley and revery fine. Corn crop will be immense.

Oswego, Labette Co., July 11.—Some wheat threshed out of the shock. Berry neat and plump. Crop 50 per cent better than 77. Old wheat all good.

Kirwin, Phillips Co., July 11.—Farmers will hold wheat as long as they are able. Corn will be a good crop. hold wheat as long as they are able. Corn will
be a good crop.
Michigan Valley, Osage Co., July 11.—Winter wheat yielding sixteen bushels. The wheat
will be sold as soon as threshed.
Longton, Elk Co., July 11.—Winter wheat
yielding twenty-five bushels. Corn never better than now.

Huron, Atchinson Co., July 11.—Winter
wheat plump and fine. Will not fall much
below twenty bushels. Weather fine during
harvest.

harvest.

TONGANOXIE, Leavenworth Co., July 11.—
Winter wheat yielded from fifteen to twenty
bushels. Quality good. Prospect good for
crops of all kinds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—The Kansas Cir
Price/Price (Price of Will).

Kansas City, Mo., July 11.—The Kansas City Price-Current will publish the crop reports is morrow from the wheat-growing section of Kansas, fourteen counties along the line of the Kansas-Pacific Railroad. The average yield 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, and the rmis reported as being of superior quality. Thresting is under way, and no bad effects are felt from the recent rains. The oats harvest hacommenced in some localities. The yield will be fifty bushels to the acre. The acreage of corn is large, and the prospects are more encouraging than ever known before. Fund prospects are excellent. Peaches are ripeuing rapidly, and are yielding a splendid crop. The acreage of flax, castor beans, broom corn, tye, barley, and peanuts is large, and the prospets parley, and peanuts is large, and the pros

NEBRASKA PEM, Neuraha Co., July 11.—No rust on spring wheat, and prospect for a fair crop. Ready to cut in ten days. Corn all laid by and ready to

tassel. Our winter wheat vielded twenty-five to WAVERLY, Lancaster Co. July 11 - Late week cties of winter wheat yielding eighteen bushels Cern never better. Small grains all right There is a promise now of a fine yield. Some rust on wheat; do not think it has injured it.

NORPOLK, Madison Co.. July 11.—Soring wheat somewhat injured by rust. Outs and barley looking finely. Barley beginning to turn. Some heavy grain lodged, but not bailly.

St. Heleka, Cedar Co., July 11.—Spring wheat, outs and barley splendid. No rust of inacets.

IOWA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

wheat all harvested. Yield large-25 bushels. Rye good. Best ever cut here. Weather good for spring wheat. Will be a good crop in quali ty. Corn doing finely. With seasonable showing, largest crop ever raised.
VINTON, Ia., July 11.—The barley harres will be nearly all completed this week. The crop is good. Considerable having has been done here, out there is a large amount yet to do. Corn looks well. Wheat is looking fair, and oats and flax are very promising. Some flax will be harvested next week. Harvesters, with binder attachments, bave been introduced quite extensively in this section this season. They seem to work well. The weather is warm here at present,—have had no rain this month.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribunt.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 11.—Reports from outhern Minnesota regarding the crops are anything but encouraging. Wheat is rusted very bad in many localities. The heavy rain of last night and to-day has done much damage. In some sections oats and wheat are be down almost beyond recovery. The rain here has been almost incessant since early morning, with no indications of a let-up to-night. Three and a half inches of water have fallen in the

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADELIA, Watonwan Co., July 11.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley are all that could be di Early wheat will be ready to harvest by the 15th. Heads long and filling well.

INDIANA. ELWOOD, Madison Co.; July 11.—The harvest s over. Grain up m good condition. filled. None threshed. Corn never better. Flax A No. 1.

Gold-Mining in Vermont. Gold-Mining in Vermont.

Burlington (V.) Free Free.

The White River Gold-Mining Works, under
the direction of J. J. Sattery, are progressing
steadily with a force of thirty or forty men.
The investigations so far are satisfactory, and
works are in progress for separating the sand
ores and reducing the sand to a very superior
quality of iron as well as steel.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the original of Corn Starches, and it has held for 40 years the highest place in the estimation of housewives throughout the world. With economists it is the prime favorite, as it will hold full one third more water, and yet maintain a standard consistency. For the laundry its cheapness, ultra purity, sweetness and lustre have become proverbial, while as a table edible it stands the peerless American preparation, universally renowned.

E. C. CHAPIN Gen'l Ag't, 146 Duane-st. New York

THE SUPER Claims of Cha

Hickey---

The Mayor Vi Mr. Wash Hall As was predicted, time yesterday in enand Mr. Hickey. The dience was ex-Ald: Me of the Commercial

Washburn as emme ent of Police. The Ma made up his mind, and to express his views u the name to be sent in. MARSHAL PINLD Washburn's friends, view. They remained bour, and, on getting Blair was talked to b

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Who do you think place, supposing I "Well, I have not th ter. Business men hav ther have spoken on giowing accounts of M think that perhaps he man as possible."

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and were closted with and were closeted with good words for nicke surances that several had voted against him had voted agarust him improving, if not rend of confirmation.

An attempt to inter-anything of value.

"Will the Mayor a Monday night:" said a "He didn't say he we "Wint is the prospe "I don't know."

"Were you taiking! question asked Ald. Su

question asked Ald. Si "He wouldn't e but the talk was very Anything new

Have you made up What-" "I have concluded the proper time arrive And his Honor went From the gossip arou position to Hickey is britat he has secured five ever, was denied by one said the talk about char said the talk about chain had no foundation in funited. The names give are Smyth, Lawler, Kyaner. Only one more imajority. If he cannot one on the other side inceting would be as making to accomplish o may be successful, as it in which to work. Steent in Monday, the no ferred to the Committee not report for a week ferred to the Commute not report for a weel of a week is poss their report under the votes are not assured chances are that the g ting the position will a 28th inst., provided, of in his name again. The seems to doubt, if he is beet of success.

has been dragged into peals are being made is stand by their country. some effect.

It has been charged deteat was engineered dates in the Second D to kill Heath's chance he has aspirations in has not, however, is with a Noss reporter, a "Are you a candidat "Are you a candidat "Do you believe in partment, politically "No, I think it sh "No, I think it she from any possible com of the city, and in no nance any interference individual expression department by his vote While Hickey's fra Washburn's are equal quet way. The visit Field, and Blair, aliud time they have come

time they have come Saturday the stronged are promised, in the stronged strong Mr. Washbur have effect on ignorant minds, not a citizen of lifinol here from Washingto of common sense kno of common sense kno of common sense kno of typers at the Capit zensito in the State sense there. Another there is worth \$25,000 to be satisfied with the uryed that the Gern against him on account the Sunday ordinance is untrue, because the after the election of I have an attempt will brestore the old provise to those who found fore, and some of his the very men him six years already stated in Trum will continue or Was Notwithstanding all chances or success ar best, so far as the Couly open question is.

wen Stewart, endent Dixon is dvance. His frien

ad showery.

ATTAN, Riley Co., July 11.—Heavy rain eat in shock. Some fall wheat has out thirty-five bushels to the acre. ass, millet, buckwheat all growing lux-

D, Crawford Co., July 11.-Rarvesting

D. Crawford Co., July 11.—Harvesting ery heavy. The fine weather of the weeks has brought out the corn won-Something amazing to see the Stacking winter wheat. Seventy-five better than last season. Some thresheat. Yielding from eleven to eighteen seiling in our market at from 65 to Flax better than for two years.

DALE, Miami Co., July 11.—Wheat tack. Quality good. Averaging from twenty bushels. Corn has grown most of it laid by. In the silk.

M. McPherson Co., July 11.—Farmers holding on to their wheat as long as Barley and oats harvested. Corn feet high.

M. Reno Co., July 11.—Wheat very maged after having been cut. Will wenty bushels to the acre. Corn laid mises well.

M. Butler Co., July 11.—Threshing maged of the holding on the weather permits. Spect for a heavy crop of corn.

DALE, Riley Co., July 11.—Wheat ell cut of from twenty-five to thirty bushels. Cer looked better. As high as a man's Lasseling. Cats very heavy.

GURL, Linn Co., July 11.—Wheat all cut der. Yielding from twenty to thirty Farmers feel firm on prices; Scents Oats fine and fodged. Barley and rye. Corn crop will be immense.

Octon crop will be immense.

I crop.

Jan Valley, Osage Co., July 11.—Wintyleiding sixteen bushels. The wheat bid as soon as threshed.

ON, Elk Co., July 11.—Winter wheat twenty-five bushels. Corn never betwenty-five bushels. Corn fall much wenty bushels. Weather fine during

NOXIE, Leavenworth Co., July 11.—wheat yielded from fifteen to twenty Quality good. Prospect good for all kinds.

S. Cirr., Mo., July 11.—The Kansas City rend will publish the crop reports to fourteen counties along the line of the acidic Railroad. The average yield is is of wheat to the acre, and the grain ed as being of superior quality. Threshnder way, and no bad effects are felt recent rains. The oats harvest has seed in some localities. The yield will bushels to the acre. The acreage of large, and the prospects are more ring than ever known before. Fruits are excellent. Peaches are ripening and are yielding a spiendid crop. The of flax, castor beans, broom corn, rye, and peanuts is large, and the prospects at can be wished.

Seedal Dispatches to The Tribune. d prospect for a fair crop. Ready to days. Corn all laid by and ready to Our winter wheat yielded twenty-five to

shels.

L.Y., Lancaster Co., July 11.—Late variwinter wheat yielding eighteen bushels, wer better. Small grains all right, a promise now of a fine yield. Some wheat; do not think it has injured it.

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Social Dispatches to The Tribune.

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to la. July 11.—The barley harvest nearly all completed this week. The bod. Considerable haying has been to the looks well. Wheat is looking fair, and flax are very promising. Some a harvested next week. Harvesters, or attachments, have been introduced insively in this section this season, to work well. The weather is warm esent,—have had no rain this month.

WISCONSIN. WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

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Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

A. Watonwan Co., July 11.—Spring is, and barley are all that could be deleneavy wheat and oats are lodging. eat will be ready to harvest by the

recial Disputch to The Tribune.

Madison Co., July 11.—The harvest Frain up in good condition. Well and threshed. Corn never looked lax A No. 1.

Gold-Mining in Vermont.

Burlington (Pr.) Free Press.

Ite River Gold-Mining Works, under
ton of J. J. Sattery, are progressing
with a force of thirty or forty mentigations so far are satisfactory, and
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reducing the sand to a very superior
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INGSFORD'S rego Starch

e original of Corn es, and it has held for rs the highest place in imation of housewives hout the world. With nists it is the prime faas it will hold full onemore water, and yet in a standard consis-For the laundry its

ess, ultra purity, sweetnd lustre have become bial, while as a table it stands the peerless can preparation, uni-

y renowned. PIN Gen'l Ag't, 146 Duane-st. New York THE SUPERINTENDENCY

Claims of Changes in Favor of Hickey---A Denial of Them.

The Mayor Vistted in Behalf of Mr. Washburn---City-Hall Gossip.

As was predicted, the Mayor spent much time yesterday in entertaining gentlemen who called on him in the interest of Mr. Washburn and Mr. Hickey. The first one who got an audience was ex-Ald. McAuley, a representative of the Commercial Club, who spoke of Mr. Washburn as eminently fitted for Superintendent of Police. The Mayor said he had not yet made up his mind, and he did not think it wise to express his views until he had decided upon the name to be sent in, when Mr. McAuley re-

MARSHAL FIELD AND C. B. BLAIR, Washburn's friends, were accorded an interview. They remained in the room fully half an bour, and, on getting into the open air, Mr. Blair was talked to by a reporter, with the following result:

"Did you call upon the Mayor in the interest of Mr. Washburn for Superintendent of Police?"
"I am not working for any man for the office. Iam no politician. All that I desire is to see a competent man in that important office."

"Are you opposed to Col. Hickey!"

"I have nothing against Mr. Hickey." I don't

know him. He has been rejected by the Council, I believe, and now that he is out, we must consider who is the next fittest man for the

"Did you call upon the Mayor as the repre sentative of any club or business interest?"

A No. We merely went to talk over the mat-

"Whom do von favor ?"

"No one in particular."
"Who do you think is the best man for the place, supposing Hickey not to have any

"Well, I have not thought much of the matter. Business men have come in here, and when ther have spoken on the subject they gave giowing accounts of Mr. Washburn, and I should think that perhaps he would make as good a man as possible."
"His action on the liquor question when he

was in the office caused some opposition among the Germans and Irish, and was one reason why he was allowed to leave, was it not?"

"If that is so, it is a good recommendation. It would not be well to allow the saloon interest to get too high a hand, and it would be a good thing to have a man who would be willing good thing to have a man who would be willing to contend with it in necessary. It might cause some opposition, but that is not the question. We want a man in that place who has some independence and who will put down anything like a riot in its very incipiency, and not allow it to go along until the lives and property of the city are in danger."

"It is said that Mr. Washbura acted very independently when he was Spracing added it?"

"It is said that Mr. Washburn acted very independently when he was Superintendent!"

"That is the kind of a man. I don't think we could get a better man than Washburn, from what I have heard."

"Would not one of the present subordinates in the Department do as well!"

"I am not acquainted with any of them."

"From your talk with the Mayor, do you think that Mr. Washburn is his second choice!"

"He did not wish to commit himseit."

As soon as Messrs. Field and Blair had gone, ALD. DALY AND SMYTH, who had been waiting patiently all the morning to get his Honor's ear, went into his office, and were closeted with him for an bour. They are believed to have put in quite a number of good words for Hickey, and to have given assurances that several of their associates who had yoted against him had flopped over, thus improving, if not rendering certain, his chances of confirmation.

An attempt to interview them failed to elicit anything of value.

but the talk was very unsatisfactory.

"Anything new!"

"No." Have you made up your mind yet?"

"Have you made up your mind yet?"
"No."
"What—""
"I have concluded not to say anything until the proper time arrives."
And his Hohor went off to get some lunch. From the gossip around the City-Hall, the opposition to Hickey is breaking up, and it said that he has secured five more votes. This, however, was denied by one of the twenty-two, who said the taik about changes was simply talk; it had no foundation in fact, the opposition being united. The names given by Hickey's friends are Smyth, Lawler, Ryan, McMurney, and Eiszner. Only one more is required to obtain a majority. If he cannot be secured, inducing one on the other side to remain away from the meeting would be as effectual. Efforts are making to accomplish one or the other, and they may be successful, as there will be two weeks in which to work. Should Hickey's name be sent in Monday, the nomination would be referred to the Committee on Police. They would not report for a week, and a further delay of a week is possible by laying over their report under the charter. So, if the six votes are not assured by Monday night, the chances are that the question of Hickey's getting the position will not be settled before the 28th inst., provided, of course, the Mayor sends in his name again. That he will do so, no one seems to doubt, if he is satisfied there is a prospect of success.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONALITY has been dragged into the controversy, and appeals are being made to the Irish Aldermen to

has been dragged into the controversy, and appeals are being made to the Irish Aldermen to stand by their countrymen, and they are having

lt has been charged by some that Hickey's deteat was engineered by Congressional candidates in the Second District, their object being to kill Heath's chances, it being reported that he has aspirations in that direction. That he has not, however, is proven by an interview with a New reporter, as follows:

has not, however, is proven by an interview—
with a News reporter, as follows:

"Are you a candidate for Congress?"

"I am not, and in no event will I be."

"Do you believe in the use of the Police Department, politically?"

"No, I think it should be wholly separated from any possible connection with the politics of the city, and in no event would I countenance any interference on its part, beyond the individual expression of each member of the department by his vote."

While Hickey's friends are hard at work, Washburn's are equally busy, but in a more

Wille Hickey's friends are hard at work, Washburn's are equally busy, but in a more quiet way. The visit of Messrs. McAuley, Field, and Blair, alluded to above, is the first time they have come to the front, but before Saturday the strongest kind of indorsements are promised, in the shape of petitions signed by nearly all the prominent business men of the city—Democrats and Republicans. The most about stories are in circulation regarding Mr. Washburn—stories which can have effect on none but the most ignorant minds. One is that he is not a citizen of lilinois, having recently come here from Washington. Every one possessed of common sense knows that a man might live fifty years at the Capital and not lose his citizenship in the State he halled from when he sent there. Another is that his present position is worth \$25.000 a year, and that he ought to be satisfied with the salary. And it is also urged that the Germans and Irish are solid against him on account of his enforcement of the Sunday ordinance in 1872. This latter story hurres, because that ordinance was modified after the election of 1873, and it is not probable that an attempt will be made in this century to restore the old provisions. This fact is known to those who found fault with Washburn before, and some of his warmest supporters are the very men who bitterly opposed him six years ago. As has been already stated in The Tribuns, either Hickey will continue or Washburn will succeed him. Notwithstending all the talk, the latter's cances of success are still believed to be the best, so far as the Council is concerned. The only open question is, "Will the Mayor send in his name!"

mentioned yesterday were John O'Nell and Own Stewart, civilians. Assistant-Superintendent Dixon is also willing to take a step in advance. His friends claim that the force ought to inraish the man.

One word—mixed—still gives the most correct idea of the condition of affairs, and will

THE COURTS.

Record of New Suits, Judgments, Bank Justus Kilian, Receiver of the German-American Bank, yesterday fied his monthly report for June, which is as follows:

 Cash on hand at last report.
 \$2,411

 Received from discounts.
 355

 From banks.
 743
 Total Paid for abstracta, Sheriff's fees, etc., Balance on hand ...

The Receiver also filed a petition stating that he had \$3,340 on hand. The whole indebtedness of the bank is \$37,626, and the Receiver thinks be can pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the debts, which he asked to be allowed to do. Judge Moore being absent, no order for a dividend was made.

SUITS TO RECOVER ILLEGAL TAXES.

The First and Fifth National Banks yesterday commenced suits in the United States Circuit Court against Louis C. Huck, ex-County Treasurer and Collector. Collector, to recover the amount of their taxes for 1876, which they paid him under protest. A oill for injunction was filed at the time, but an injunction was refused by Judge Moore. Ou appeal, however, the Supreme Court declared the taxes illegal, and the barbe more than the court declared the taxes illegal,

ever, the Supreme Court declared the taxes illegal, and the banks now seek to recover the amonat. The First National Bank claims \$16,000, and the Fifth National about \$10,000.

DIVORCES.

Jennie Youker filed a bill yesterday against her husband William W. Youker asking for a divorce, on account of his adultery and drunken habits.

TERMS.

Judges Blodgett and Gary are daily in court in the morning to hear motions.

Judge Williams is engaged in hearing the case of Fleming vs. Morrison.

studges shought and Gary are daily in court in the morning to hear motions.

Judge Williams is engaged in hearing the case of Fleming vs. Morrison.

Mr. George W. Kemp, the deputy clerk in the bankruptcy-room, has gone East on a vacation.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Julius and Hizabeth Kirchoff, Angela Diversey, Andrew P. Johnson, Adolph Bergmeier, Nils Johnson, L. D. Boone, A. F. Seeberger, B. A. Brensey, F. Babe, Aaron Giobs, and Charles Salomon, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$60,000. made by the Kirchoffs and Angela Diversey, May S. 1871, on Lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12. Block 4. in Knoke & Gardner's Subdivision of 20 acres north of and adjoining the S. 30 acres of the W. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 19 and 2d, in O. J. Rose's Subdivision of the E. ½ of Block 28, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ of Sec. 5. T. 39, R. 14; also Lot 10, Block 64, in the original town; also Blocks 8, 12, and the E. 3 1-10 acres of Block 3 of William Lill and heirs of Michael Diversey's Division of the S. W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 29, 40, 14; also Lot 3 in the subdivision of the N. E. dorner of Block 53 in Kinzle's Addition; also Lots 2 and 4, Block 21, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the South Fraction of Sec. 2, 39, 14; also Lots 26 and 50 in the Subdivision of Block 27 in Sheffield's Addition; also Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Block 4, in Knoke & Gardner's Subdivision as before given; also the N. W. ½ of the S. E. ½, the N. 15 acres of the E. ¼, and the E. ½ of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 28, 42, 13.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Arno and Hee'wig Voss, L. D. Boone, Michael Siebin, and the German-American Bank to foreclose a trust-deed for \$4,000 on Lot 145 in Butterfield's Addition to Chicago.

a bill against Arno and Herwig Voss, L. D. Boone, Michael Siebin, and the German-American Bank to foreclose a trust-deed for \$4,000 on Lot 145 in Butterfield's Addition to Chicago.

The First National Bank began a suit against Louis C. Huck, formerly Treasurer and ex-officio County Collector of Cook County, to recover \$32,000 paid him for taxes of 1876 under protest. The Fifth National Bank commenced a like suito recover \$20,000 of the same defendant.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.
Charles Sassanan, of Chicago, went into bankruptcy yesterday, his socured debts being \$350,
and the unsecured \$9, 704. The assets consist of
household furniture, \$100; planoforte, \$300; and
diamong ring, \$500. and the unsecured \$9,704. The assets consist of household furniture, \$100; phanoforte, \$900; and diamong ring, \$50.

William H. Smith was yesterday appointed Assignee of Edwin, A. Sherborne; R. E. Jenkins of E. D. Hosmer and of Sidney P. Walker; and Bradford Hancock of John M. Secrist.

A first dividend of 2 per cent was declared in the estate of Jacob Cohn.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Fred P. Knowles, William Rickard, David and William MacLachian, and J. S. Campbell, for J. S. Goodman, and for Stephen G. Igrael.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

H. H. Shufeldt & Co. began a suit, by capias against William Gutschow and Gustav Pierwitz, liquor dealers at No. 502 Milwankee avenue, to recover \$537 for goods sold. It is claimed that the defendants made frandulent representations to obtain crédit, and that they have recently removed or concealed their property to prevent it being seized on attachment.

Henry M. Hooker filed a bill against W. W. Weaver, John, William, and Minnie Hinsley, and Ella Weikert to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1, 215.20 on Lot 13, Block 22 in the Town of Evanston.

Holmes, Prott & Co. sued Hiram H. Scoville for \$1.000.

George M. Bogue, Receiver of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, filed a bill against Francis A.

John Gunzenhauser.

COUNTY COURT.

County Collector McCrea yesterday asked that judgment be entered against the delinquent taxpayers who had not objected. The room was crowded with attorneys and other interested persons. A few objections had been filed the last few days, but the most were reserved until the last moment, and the consequence was that when Court convened there was a general rush of objections, all of whom wanted precedence. The toial objections filed were 115, and they were of every conceivable character, including corporations and individuals, and covering property located all over the county, but principally in the three city towns.

dividuals, and covering properly in the three city towns.

The first business upon court being called was the application of County-Attorney Wallace for judgment against all persons and property to which no objection had been filed, and the order was accordingly entered.

Mr. Bondield, appearing for the city, then moved that the objections to the 1873-74 city tax be first considered, but, it appearing that the evidence in the cases was not at command, they were put over until Monday, and the objections to the tax of 1877 were taxen up in the order of their presentation. The first was that of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was that church property was not taxable, and the objection was sustained.

The next objector was John M. Johnson, and his objection was that the assessment of his property

not taxable, and the objection was sustained.

The next objector was John M. Johnson, and his objection was that the assessment of his property had been disproportionate to the value of the same, and not uniform with other property in the same locality, —Waddington's Subdivision of the E. three acres of Block 29, Canal Trustees' Subdivision in Sec. 33, T. 40, N. R. 14. The objection was promotly overruled.

The next objector in the order was Joseph Nutt, to the assessment of the E. ½ S. W. ½ of Sec. 19, T. 38, N. R. 14, the objection being that no advertisement had been made or published by the Collector of his intention to apply for judgment, etc. The Court regarded the objection as trivial, and overruled it.

Thomas Lyman's objection to the assessment of the N. ½ of N. E. ½ of N. W. ½, and the S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, T. 38, N. R. 14, was that the property when assessed did not all belong to him, and that the Assessor, upon complaint, had refused to separately list his property and assess it. M. Shorey appeared for the objector, and the arguments were lengthy, Judge Weilace representing the county. The former contended, citing numerous authorities, that the assessment should have been separately in the block as belonged to Lyman should have been separately assessed from the property owned by some one else. Judge Wailace took the contrary view and arged that it was immaterial whether the property had been assessed as a whole or separately, and after several nours' disputing the Court took the objection under advisement.

To-day the objections to the 1877 tax will be

dispating the Court look are visement.

To-day the objections to the 1877 tax will be considered, but the real fight will not commence until Monday, when the city cases will be reached.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Sweeney pleaded guilty to robbery and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

Charles Miller was tried for larceny and accepted.

Charles Miller was tried for narceny and acquitted.

R. King pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given sixty days in the County Jail.

PROBATE COURT.

The widow of Mancel Talcott filed an inventory in the Probate Court yesterday, showing reality to the amount, of \$28,790, chiefly Chicago and Cook County jots and personal property to the amount of \$246,803, chiefly in bank and railroad stocks, securities, secured notes, and so on. The chieflicens were \$120,000 Union Stock Yard National Bank stock; First National Bank, \$34,000; West Division City Railroad Company, \$17,000; Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, \$17,400.

In the estate of Anna L. Bryan letters of administration to Alfred C. Bryan; bond, \$10,000.

In the estate of Anna H. Taylor letters of administration were granted to Maviana B. Taylor; bonds, \$10,000.

bonds, \$10,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. J. Chestoph vs.
Lewis Barcols and J. Charles Haines, \$2.18.00.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Nelson Morris vs.

Morris S. Rosenbeim, \$188.00.

A Hollow Mountain. A Hollew Mountain.

Dispatch to Concinnati Empuiere.

HENRY'S STATION (eighteen miles from Bald Mountain), N. C., July 9.—Hundreds of people are coming to see the strange phenomenon. Baid Mountain parties are formed, and before the week is over will probably go to the bottom of the mountain. To-day two young men, Andrew Fitch and William Tholes, went seventy-five feet down the fissure by the aid of ropes, but they could find no bottom. When they got to the end of the rope Tholes cried out, "Haul up, for God's sake." They state that the whole mountain is hollow, and that when they reached a depth of thirty feet they were dangling in dark space, and that the atmosphere was stiffing and suiphurous, indeed so much so that they were almost suffocated when they came to the

surface. Both swear they will not venture in the bottomless abyss again. This will not scare off others, however.

The strange stories current in this part of North Carolina about the rumblings, and torchlights, and suiphur smoke have drawn many adventurous parties to the great crevice in the mountain-top. The mountain is in a wild country, and it will take some time to make the necessary preparations for the perilous descent.

EDISON.

Complaining that His English Scientific Cousins Treat Him Unfairly—But Bright-ening Up to Show a Reporter Two Brand-New and Valuable Inventions.

New York World.

Mr. Edison is ordinarily very happy and concented as he sits among his books and manuscripts, and machines, and models, in his workshop at Menio Park; but yesterday, when a re porter of the World dropped in upon him, he was not in his usual frame of mind. He hardly ooked up, and, instead of speaking, handed the

reporter a slip of paper. It read:

The Engineering, London: Your compiler
telephone article ass given credit to Hughes
exactly what he suppressed from article sent ye "What does that mean?" asked the reporte "Why," said Mr. Edison, "I sent to the En-

rineering, a periodical published in London, proof-sheets from Mr. Prescott's work on 'The speaking Telephone, containing my telephonic researches. Now, I find that the Engineering has left out two important points bearing upon Hughes's claim to my invention, and that my discoveries are credited to Hughes. The first with finely divided metals, etc.; the other was the non-necessity of a diaphragm. Here is what I said in Mr. Prescott's book: 'While engaged in experimenting with my telephone for the purpose of ascertaining whether it might not be possible to dispense with the rubber tube which connected the disphragm with the rheostatic disk, I discovered that my principle, unlike all other acoustical devices for the transmission of speech, did not require any vibration of the diaphragm—that, in fact, the sound waves could be transformed into electrical pulsations without the movement of any intervening mechanism.' They left all that out and gave the credit of it to hughes. Now, I suppose they took these slips to Prece to fill up, as he has been prominent in these matters in England, and he arranged it to suithinself. You remember Prece in his cable dispatch to the Associated Press said he was not a coadjutor of Hughes, and that the microphone was worked out without any communication with him. Yet in a lecture delivered before the Society of Telegraph Engineers, May 23, Precessaid: 'If Hughes had been left to himself I do not think we ever should have had the micropossible to dispense with the rubber not think we ever should have had the micro-phone here; but by a lucky chance he admitted me into his secret, and following, as I have done, all his steps, I am enabled to bring before

me into his secret, and following, as I have done, all his steps, I am enabled to bring before you the results of his labors."

"There is no show for an American in England," said Mr. Edison; "my assistant couldn't even make my telephone work there. He wasn't given any assistance. He went to Paris, and good there's a line working splendidly from Versailles to Paris. You know," continued Mr. Edison, "that Hughes says in explaining the action of highineroptione that the sound vibrations are caused by the compression and elongation of the molecules of the carbon. Now, a molecule of carbon can't be compressed any more than water can. Here's a letter I got to-day from Mr. Bradford, of the Colt's Fire-Arms Works, in Hartford, in which he says he made experiments in 1877 to determine if the variation in the electrical conductivity of graphite under changes of pressure is due to changes in the interior of the material or to variations in the character of the battery-contacts. He found it was the latter—that is, the changes were all on the surface. Never mind," said Mr. Edison, in conclusion, "Pil be after those feilows."

"What are you working on now!" asked the reporter.

"The aerophone," answered Mr. Edison.

"The aerophone," answered Mr. Edison.
"The aerophone," answered Mr. Edison.
"I'll have it ready for trial in a few days.
There's the stand for the diaphragm," pointing
to a wooden disk about three feet high, with a
support and a shelf. Then he took up a little good words for Hickey, and to have given assurances that several of their associates who had voted against him had flopped over, thus improving, if not rendering certain, his chances of confirmation.

An attempt to interview them failed to elicit anything of value.

"Will the Mayor send in Hickey's name Monday night," said a reporter to Ald. Daly.

"He didn't say he would."

"Were you taiking about Hickey?" was the question asked Ald. Smyth.

"No: we went in to see Mr. Heath about the Bridgeport stinks."

"Does he intend to stand by Hickey?"

"Does he intend to stand by Hickey?"

"The reporter subsequently got an opportunity to interview

The MAYOR,

"The MAYOR,

"The MAYOR,

"The MAYOR,

"The No. Source at Sunt. as sunt, or capisal suit, my capisal squints withing distant Pierwitz, liquor dealers at No. 602 Milwaukee avenue, to recover \$637 for goods sold. It is claimed that the brass arrangement about three inches in diameters of the liquor dealers at No. 602 Milwaukee avenue, to recover \$637 for goods sold. It is claimed that the brass arrangement about three inches in diameters of the liquor dealers at No. 602 Milwaukee avenue, to recover \$637 for goods sold. It is claimed that the brass arrangement about three inches in diameters of the saturation to obtain credit, and that they have recently removed or conceiled their property to being setzed on attachment.

Henry M. Hooker filed a bill against W. W. Weaver, John, William, and Minnie Hingley, and Ella Weikert to forcelose a trust-deed for \$1, 215.20 on Lot 13. Block 22 in the Town of Evansion.

Holmes, Pyott & Co. sued Hiram H. Scoville for \$1,000.

George M. Bogue, Receiver of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, filed a bill against Francis A. and Rose McCornaick, John W. Clapp, Trustee, J. R. Barry, and W. W. Tacker, successors in trust, William Vale, and others to forcelose a trust-deed for \$2,000 on Lot 16 in McCornaick's resubdivision of Lots 17 in the Assessor's Division of the E. % of the S. E. & of Sec. 18, 30, 14.

CIRCUIT COREJ.

L. K. Russell b ear-tubes and the main tube is a chamber containing a diaphragm. At the other end is a curved padded spring to rest upon the patient's breast. From the diaphragm through the main tube is conducted a slik thread, which is connected at the other end with a fixed button. This button is piaced over the part to be examined, and the faintest sound is transmitted through the thread to the diaphragm, and thence to the ear. The button can be adjusted to press more or less closely, and can be moved one sixty-fourth of an inch. This instrument," went on Mr. Edison, "is a sound augmenter, that I have just completed. It is to be attached to my telephone, and will give not only the words of a conversation, but its volume. You place your mouth to the mouth-piece of the telephone and talk. Then you blow gently and regularly against the plate and your correspondent answers. That blowing gives you a force which, transmitted through the telephone, regulates at your will the loudness of the other person's answer."

which, transmitted through the telephone, regulates at your will the loudness of the other person's answer."

"Is there anything new about the phonograph?" asked the reporter.

"I finished a new one the other night," answered Mr. Edison, "and everybody in Mealo Park came in and sat until lo'clock in the morning listening to it. It is perfect in its construction, and its singing is delightful. You should hear it give music backwards. We get lots of new tunes that way. I've sent it to Newark, and, if they can make any as good as it, I'm going to have a hundred."

"Is your phonautograph for the Gilbert road noises finished yet?"

"No; I think it will be ready Wednesday. When I go to work with 4t I'll have Mr. Batclielor keep record by his ear at the same time, and by comparing the two we will find exactly where the trouble is. Curiously enough, there is one thing no one has noticed. The piston-rods of the engines worg alternately and with jars, and that shakes the whole structure. I was hanging to a trestle the other night as a train went by and the movement of the engine almost threw me to the ground. Some people think the posts add to the noise, but that isn't so. Others say the bottoms of the cars act as sounding-boards. That is a mistake, although the cars reflect the sound somewhat. The trains of the Greenwich Road make a snarp noise, but they don't give the reverberation noticed on Sixth avenue. I don't intend to suggest any remedy for the noise. I'll tell them the cause, and the engineers can do the rest."

Mr. Edison will leave for Colorado next Sat-

Mr. Edison will leave for Colorado next Sai urday with a number of astronomers to experi-ment on the moon with his newly-completed heat-measurer. He will be absent about three weeks, and will visit the Yosemite.

weeks, and will visit the Yosemite.

ARE PHONOGRAPH RECORDS LEGIBLE?

Now Fore Tritions, July 9.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, recently gave to a Tribuse reporter an account of some attempts which have been made to read the phonograph records. It had been a question of serious consideration with him, Mr. Edison said, whether the indentations in the tinfoil could be read with the eye. Want of time had kept him from making extensive experiments, but he was whether the indentations in the tinfoil could be read with the eye. Want of time had kept him from making extensive experiments, but he was of the opinion that careful study would enable experts to decipher the phonetic characters. Prois. Fleming Jenkin and M. Ewing, of the University of Giasgow, Scotland, had spent much time, he said, in examining the phonograph records, and had been partially successful in their attempts to read them. The method employed by the Professors was to repeat each of the vowel and consopant sounds a number of times, and then examine the record to determine if the indentations had any regular or characteristic shapes which would serve to identify the sounds. The result showed that the record of any single sound repeated was very irregular—one series of indentations differing widely from another. It was claimed, however, that despite this irregularity the record of any one sound could be distinguished from that of another sound.

Mr. Edison said that he had repeated some of the experiments made by Profs. Jenkin and Ewing. Roowing beforeband what sounds had

Mir. Edison said that he had repeated some of the experiments made by Profs. Jenkin and Ewing. Knowing beforehand what sounds had produced the records, he said he could teil the sounds by the indentations and also count the number of times a. sound had been repeated. He found it impossible, however, to recognize similar sounds which had been repeated to the phonograph by another person. The shapes of the indentations were found by experiment to differ for the same sound, according to the speed with which the cylinder of the phonograph was turned, the force with which the sound was uttered, and the distance of the mouth from the disphragm. Even by placing his hand against his check while repeating the sound, Mr. Edison said, he could change the shape of the phonetic characters.

SIMPSON'S TALE.

Potter's Sub-Committee Overhauling a Las Year's Bird's Nest-The Story of an Ex Employe of the Custom-House with a Sore Head-Facts Unfortunately Wanting.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gasette.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 8.—There must be something of a sensation, of course, following after a good deal of the prosaic. Our Sub-Committee made considerable of an effort in that line on Thursday last. They brought up their sensational witness in the person of Mr. William Simpson. Mr. Simpson has a very creditable record as an ex-Federal soldier. All of that, as a brother soldier and personal friend expresses it to-day, "don't excuse him in making a d-d fool of himself." The expression, whatever it lacks of polish or the proprieties, covers the position. Mr. Simpson has certainly made a fool of himself. He was for several years Cashier in the New Orleans Custom-House. Of his merits or de merits, as such, it is, of course, unnecessary to speak. He was removed from his position with the incoming of Mr. John E. King as Collector, under the new Administration. There were reasons, as connected with reported ring opera-tions under the old regime, that necessitated, as viewed, the removal of all the various heads of departments.

better nor worse than others of perhaps equal claims with bimself. He had his chance of several years' pickings at the public crib. He should have been philosophical enough to have accepted his turn of the wheel with the

have accepted his turn of the wheel with the rest.

Mr. Simpson, wanting, unfortunately, in the necessary philosophy, permitted himself to become sore-headed. There's where he made a fool of himself, to begin with. Once sore-headed, and there was no counting upon what was to follow. Mr. Simpson certainly permitted himself to do a very foolish thing. He sat himself down and wrote a very foolish letter to the President. In making up his mind to this, too. self down and wrote a very foolish letter to the President. In making up his mind to this, too, Mr. Simoson had permitted himself to be fooled in the matter of his information. Mr. Simpson's particular grievance, naturally enough, was, that he had been removed from his place. He felt it a matter of necessity that he should appeal to the President for redress. He felt himself called upon, also, as a matter of high and patriotic duty, to acquaint the President with a lew facts in regard to the New Orleans Custom-House.

Custom-House.
The New Orleans Custom-House was being

with a few facts in regard to the New Orleans Custom-House.

The New Orleans Custom-House was being run seemingly by parties prominent in connection with the Returning Board. Of this Returning Board Mr. Simpson had a tale tounfold. He charged that one of the prominent members had demanded and received the sum of \$1,000 for the making of a traudulent count. Mr. Simpson was positive as to his information. Mr. Simpson was fooled, unfortunately, none the less in the matter of his facts. The President referred the letter, properly enough, to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury, as properly arady, referred the letter to Gen. Anderson, late of the Returning Board, and then Acting Collector. Gen. Anderson, the matter having been satisfactorily explained, notified Mr. Simpson that his letter—a searcher after truth—had been duly returned, and was subject to call. The matter was here for a time permitted to rest.

The "true inwardness" of the case, as such, has been well and thoroughly exploded. The charge in the letter is but part of a story much better stold in the New York Sun. It originated, again, as but part of the after-dinner ventilations of Keilogg, then dancing about the doors of the Senate. The readers of the Gazette need but refer to their file for the issue, of date of March 6 for a thorough overhauling of Keilogg in the connection. Keilogg's innuencoes, so to put them, were aimed, as understood, at the old man, ex-Gov. Wells. Wells, like most of our Souttern old-timers, has his little peculiarities. Keilogg was gently reminded of his indiscretions. The old man could appreciate a joke, of course, but a joke was a joke, and—weil, the old man didn't want any of that kind of nonsemy you know. He holds Keilourg's written statement to the effect that the story was all a mistake. Here, in all common sense, the matter should have rested. It was stirred up again, in a measure, by an enterprising gentus of a reporter in Washington. He got the track of Simpson's l New Oricans Democrat. The letter, with its accompaniments, as revamped for the occasion, brought Mr. Simpson and his case before the public. It acted correspondingly, of course, with Mr. Simpson, in the way of nursing his sense of personal wrong. Mr. Simpson unquestionably has left himself as a much-abused individual. The Democrats, in preparation of a case for the Potter Sub-Committee, may be presumed as encouraging the idea. Mr. Simpson, evidently in training for the occasion, came to time on Thursday with his nursling, in the way of a much-told tale. He had all of the papers, too, ready to become of record in the Democratic case. They have thus—his tale and his papers—got before the general public in a connected shape. They will appear in due time, of course, as part of the general chain of evidence upon which is to be based a Greaser pronunciamento intended to incite a Democratic Congress to the overthrow of Hayes. The story is wanting, withal, in one all-important particularit is based altogether on hearsay evidence. The papers afford no additional light.

It was upon hearsay merely that Mr. Simpson preferred his original charges in his letter to the President. companiments, as revamped for the occasion

It was upon hearsay merely that Mr. Simpson preferred his original charges in his letter to the President. It is upon hearsay only that they are reiterated before the Potter Sub-Committee. The whole of the subject matter, as explained, and as here well understood by the leading Republicans, is but part of the old and threadoare tale, long since denied and thoroughly exoloded, as emanating from Kellogg, Mr. Simpson's informant had it from Kellogg, or it must have been Kellogg himself. The story, in either event, is to be found in much better shape as done up by Gibson for the New York Sun. Gibson, at least, was candid enough to give Kellogg for his authority. Mr. Simpson, so far, refuses to name his man, He says his informant is employed in the Custom-House. Potter's Sub-Committee, just now, are trying to run him down. Let us hope they may find him.

THE MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 8.—The troubles of the University are passing away. The meeting of the Board last week was a triumph for the men who have stood by Rose. This element in the Board, led by Rynd, is shrewd, compact, and able, and is supported by the great body of the people. They have cut down salaries about \$10,000 per year; have appointed a Treasurer, who shall be the general purchasing agent and business manager; have brought the Faculties business manager; have brought the Faculties to a realizing sense of the fact that the Regents rule. A settlement has been effected with Beal, and everything is looking bright for the institution. While there are a number of able men on the Board, yet Rynd is the controlling spirit. He is a bold, shrewd, talented Irishman, a very powerful speaker, and an able writer. He has the confidence of the people; his personal honesty is unquestioned, and he is without doubt one of the ablest men in the State, and is more than likely to make his mark in the councils of the nation. Still in early manhood, with a commanding personal presence, possessing tact and pluck, very popular, the University opposition has gradually yielded to his able management. Nearly every important reform inaugurated there for the last six years has been the work of this frank, outspoken man. frank, outspoken man.

In a short time I will give you the results of the celebrated case of the University against Douglas, now pending.

Occasional

BRIDGET AND HER TOOLS. "Schure, Mum, an' Oi've cam to give yees warnin'. The wake's out, an' its tdhis blissic minit Oi'm goin' to lave yer house, plaise

"This minute, Bridget? Why, this is warning. It is only a week since you came.
We are to have company to dinner, and it is not
two hours until dinner-time. You have appeared satisfied. Pray, what is the matter?" "Oh, an' it's nothin' at ali, Mum; but me tolme's out, an' re sees it's this blissid avenin' Oi'm to be married to Teddy O'Toole. Plaise God and tube saints, an' its in me own house

yees'll give me me wages, if yees plais, an' fifty cints to pay the car-man for takin' away me tahoola."

tdhools."

" tour tools, Bridget! Why, you brought all your things here in a paper parcel; and what do you want with a car-man?"

"To take away me tdhools, if yes plaise, Mum., tdhe ould cook-stove, tdne pots, pans, an' washtubs, an' tdhe loike, Mum; tdhe tdhools tdhat Oi've bin tolin' wid. Schure, ye know, Mum, tdhat tdhools belong to tdhe toller, Mum, an' its mesilf tdhat'ill hev me tdhools, plaise God!"

"You want to carry of my cook storm.

know, Mum, tdhat tdhools belong to tdhe toiler, Mum, an' its mesilf idhat'ill hev me tdhools, plaise God!"

"You want to carry off my cook-stove and kitchen-furniture!"

"Schure, Mum, an' tdhey doan't belang to yees! Ain't tdhey me tdhools? Isn't tdhis a free counthry, Mum, where poor folks git their rights? An' tdhe more betoken tdhare goes Teddy an' tdhe car-man away wid me tdhools. No, Mum, yees had betther be makin' no bodther, or it's tdhe polaise Ol'll be callin'. Isn't he jist on tdhe carner tdhere, Teddy's own cousin, Pat Murphy? An' isn't he tdhe boy as 'll see justice done to a poor woman? Aye, faix, an' it's in tdhe lock-up Ol'll hev yees fur robbin' a poor young lady ov her tdhools, bad cess till yees!

"No, Mam, Icouldn't be takin' silver! Gould is what Ol'm wantin', an' a five-bit, wid an agle on it, 'll make it aven change; for I forgot to minshun tdhat there'd be fifty cints more, as tdhe car-man tuck me slapin tools,—tdhe ould bid and bidstid tdhat Ol've been slapin' on, bad cess till tdhim. If yees had been a lady, it's a hair madthress yees'tda purvided; but we can make tdhe ould tdhings do, plaise God! Teddy and Ol'ill begin aisy loike; but Ol'll ride in me own coach yit, Mum, plaise God and tdhe blissid saints.

"Yis, Mum. Tdhat's tdhe aven change, all roight! An' as we're partin' good friends loike, I doan't mind tellin' yees tdhat yees bedther sind round to the baker's. Perduction belongs till tdhe perducer, yees see, an' tdhe bread an' pois, and cakes, tdhat I baked tdhis mornin' Ol've sint away wid me tdhools, praise be to tdhe saints an' to the Bissid Vargin. Tdhey'll be good at the widdin', an' I purduced tnim wid me own two hands! Bliss God for tdhim, an' a good day till yees!"

THE INDIANA PLAN.

Startling Disclosures by the Late Demo-cratic Chairman of Marion County—Til-den's Barrel of Money Was to Contain \$700,000—Colored Voters to Be Driven Away from the Polls and Killed if They

Resisted.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gasette.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., July 9.—Some time in May last, Dr. I. H. Fuller, late Coroner of the county and Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee in 1876, brought suit against the members of the County Committee to re cover \$1,432.98, which he paid out at the instance and request of the Committee to dis-charge its debts and obligations, but which they have failed and still refuse to pay. An answer was made to this complaint, and now, to make the issues sharper in their outline, the Doctor proposes an amended complaint setting up that the issues sharper in their outline, the Doctor proposes an amended complaint setting up that the power of the County Committee to audit and allow claims was delegated to an Executive Committee; that this Committee was often under the necessity of meeting demands upon it when the treasury was empty; that the members thereof, who are defendants in this suit, represented to Dr. Fuller that they were expecting large sums of money, amounting to \$700,000, from the East and other sources, and that if, from time to time, he would advance out of his private funds money to meet demands as they came up, on account of carrying on in a legitimate way the campaign then in progress, they would reimburse him out of said large sums of money; that he paid out, in pursuance of these representations, \$1,432.96, which was allowed to him by the Executive Committee, and is still owing to him; that the defendants did, in fact, receive from abroad, and especially from divers citizens and associations in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and other States, large sums of money as they had represented, but, instead of paying the plaintiff out of the money thus received, or at all, the defendants appropriated it to the unlawful and dangerous purpose of organizing and arming bands of lawless and dangerous men, for the purpose of driving lawful voters from the polls at different precincts in said county, and of killing and destroying them if they should resist, and especially of killing and driving away from the polls the colored men and voters of different wards of the city.

There is richness in the last two or three sentences of the complaint, which will put the Democratic cry of "Fraud" in Louisiana far in the background. Tilden's barrel was to hold \$700,000, and it was used "for the dangerous and unlawful purpose of organizing and arming bands of lawless and dangerous men, who were to drive away from the polls, and to killing and other voters in the different wards in this city." This charge comes from the Chairman of the

is supposed not only to be informed as to what is going on, but who who is expected to lead and control every movement in the interest of the party. The News of this evening is authority for the statement that. The knowledge of such an amended complaint being prepared coming to the ears of the Democracy, such men as Austin H. Brown, Gen. Love, Eb. Henderson, and others have assured Dr. Fuller that his claim will be paid without compelling him to prove it in locen court. The Doctor doesn't want to proceed to extreme measures, it is said, and will keep back the amended complaint as a dernier ressort, in case the last crop of promises prove as futile as those upon which he was induced to part from his modey."

It is by no means impossible that Dr. Fuller may yet be compelled to go before the Grand Jury and tell what he knows of such lawlessness, which, in downright diabolism, will compare favorably with the "Mississiph blan." It was in 1876, readers of the Gazztle will remember, that an armed body of Irishmen in the Sixth Ward decoyed and lodged a number of negroes into an ambush on South Iffinois street, and then shot them down like dogs. This was a part of the plan, and Dr. Fuller intimates that, if necessary, he can't the men who did it. that, if necessary, he can a tale unfold which will make it unpleasant for the men who did it Of course State-Auditor Henderson, Gen. Love and other men of means will now see that the Doctor is shut up by being paid up.

CURRENT OPINION.

There is no reason known to us why, if the well-worn sea screent seems a stale topic, the almost as well-worn project of making Gen. Grant a candidate for President for a taird term should not be brought out again for an airing.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.). A Pennsylvania newspaper tells of a luns

A Pennsylvania newspaper tells of a funa-tic who has spent five years trying to lift himself over a table by pulling at his boot-straps. The same journal contains a notice of a Prohibition Convention. This well-meaning but misguided party should nominate the boot-strap lifter for their standard-bearer. They will be able to en-force prohibition by the time he gets over the table.—Washington Post (Dem.)! In all kindness, let us entreat the Presi

dent either to forego these starring tours or in-crease the attractions of his exhibition. Almost anything is better than his encless repetition of anything is better than his endless repetition of commonplaces. If he cannot make a speech, let him declaim, or pray, or take up a collection. If he persists in this sort of thing, a long-suffering public will rise in its might and demand a third term for Grant, who made no speeches, or look out for a second edition of Andy Johnson, who spoke all the time, and was slways entertaining if not always sensible. —Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

Everything tends to render the South "solid" politically. Benjamin Hill, of Georgia.

Everything tends to render the South "solid" politically. Benjamin Hill, of Georgia, says he has recommended men for office to the President unavailingly, and that his self-respect forbids him to do so any more. President Hayes perceived that all the Southern Democrate desired was to fill the offices. And, as he will not gratify them in that respect, no other course remains except to stick by the Democratic party, and, when it assumes control of the National Government, claim and obtain the larger part of the Federal spoils. —Boston Transcript (Rep.). Capt. Eads gets his money regularly as Capt. Eads gets his money regularly as a matter of economy and reform, in the name of the willow baskets he has planted at the mouth of the Mississippi, according to act of Congress; but there seems to be trouble about the ships. The Maria Frederica reposed for five days in Eads' Channel on the mid, and stopped at Key West 'leaking on account of injuries sustained on the jettles"; and we notice that the British steamship Teutonia (June 29) 'anchored outside' of Fort Eads, "waiting for high tide." These are esd incidents, but Eads gets als money all tas same. Cincianati Commercial.

Mr. Blaine believes the Greenback party formidable, and proposes to fight it. Gen. Butler

Mr. Bluine believes the Greenback party formidable, and proposes to fight it. Gen. Butler thinks it will be successful, and proposes to lead it. Mr. Weed, in a published letter, mildly consures both, but evidently thinks Butler the shrewder of the two. We still hope that nersin this sagacious and generally very accurate observer may prove to be misaken. In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird; and the old birds who lead the Greenback movement are entirely familiar with Gen. Butler's devices. Mr. Blaine, on the other hand, knows the ground be stands on in Maine better than his New York critics. He means to carry maine against the Greenback party, which he now considers more formidanic there than the Democracy; and we have no donot he will succeed. There cannot be the least doubt, however, as to life. Weed's wisdom in attaching great importance to the present Greenback powers. O'ill be tithe morrow, So yees'il give me me wages, if ye plaise,—four dollars,—an' little it is for a young ladwof me charactdher, tuhat has always lived wid grand folks before I cum here, and moight be in tithe President's house this blissid minit, plaise tithe saints! So

vices from the interior of this State and of Pennsylvania represent it as making surprising headway. It spreads much as the epidemic of Granger-ism, or the earlier one of Know-Nothingism, spread, and Republican politicians in many Congressional districts this fall may suddenly wake up to the fact that, while they have been diligently manning their old defensed against the Democracy, another enemy, advancing by another route and attacking another way, has pierced and turned their flank.—New York Tribune.

their fiank. — New York Tribens.

Kearney has announced a change of programme. He has discovered, from the manner in which his proposition for a guerrilla warfare against the non-partisan majority in the State was received, that bushwhacking would be as dangerous to him as leading a mob to hang Bones. So be proposes to leave the State at the critical moment, and give the troublesome responsibility of accepting the official declaration of the election to some-body else. He also abandons the idea of organizing the workingmen in the Eastern cities. At least, he says he will go incognito, and, of course, if he does not let the people know that he is the Howler of the Sand-Lots, he cannot organize anything. If he keeps his mouth shut while away, he will be more likely to keep clear of trouble. Some of the Eastern jatis have strong locks.—San Francisco Alta.

The Ohio Demography, received a black over

Atta.

The Ohio Democracy receives a black eye on the very threshold of their campaign. The Democratic Treasurer of Stark County, Mr. George Fessior, has levanted with \$86,000 of the public funds. Fessier has been a standing candidate for Treasurer of State for some years. If he had been able to lay his predatory fingers on the State coffers he would have bankrupted the entire Sovereignty. The Democrats have had bed luck with their County Treasurers in Ohio. A record of fifteen years shows nineteen defaulting Democratic Treasurers and only three kepublicans. A true regard for economy and reform should suggest a little care on the part of the Democrats in the selection of custodians of public funds. — Bultimore Gazette (Dem.).

The Grant movement continues to spread. Republicans of all shades are rallying around the

The Grant movement continues to spread. Republicans of all shades are rallying around the ex-President as their standard-bearer. The first open mention of his name as a Presidential candidate for a third term was made in these columns some time ago, and has been repeatedly referred to since, both in text and cartoons. The ready assent to Gen. Grant's candidature in 1880 shows that we did not mistake the temper of the leading elements of the Republican party. But a general revival of business next year may change the whole aspect of the political heavens, and not only weaken the Grant movement, but put an end to the threatened Greenback-Labor revolution. If Secretary Sherman can equalize the value of specie and greenbacks by the list of next January, and if trade revives, we may hope to escape a great many political perils.—New York Graphic (Ind.).

Late returns, which are quite as reliable as

political perils.—New York Graphic (Ind.).

Late returns, which are quite as reliable as those of an "official" character, show conclusively that the Republican negroes, by an overwhelming majority, carried the recent local elections in Summerville County, South Carolins, but, as is now becoming usual in such cases, their candidates were not allowed to take their seats. They were prevented from doing so by the Democratic Council, which, upon the simple ground that "I would not do for the Radicals to carry the first election of the year," refused to declare the result of the contest. Gen. Wade Hampton has frequently expressed a determination to de equal and exact justice to all parties in the State which had been given up to his control. The Summerville case affords him ample opportunity to exercise his talents in the direction indicated.—New York Times (Mep.).

It is stated that, by the cession of Cyprus.

It is stated that, by the cession of Cyprus, It is stated that, by the cession of Cyprus, England commands the Valley of the Euphrates. This is only conditionally true. The nearest point of the mainland of Asia Minor or Syria to Cyprus is sixty miles. If England is given time to construct a railroad into the interior, so that troopships leaving the capacious port of Famagousta can land trodps directly at a depot where they can be forwarded without delay, she will then command the Euphrates Valley south of the extreme limit of Russian territory. At present, however, any army that England might dispatch via Cyprus to Asia Minor would have a tedious marca through a mountainous and arid country before it could strike the Valley of the Euphrates. It is much more accessible to the Russians, and, in case of war, they would put a large army into it before the troop-ships could load and discnarge their forces on the mainland.—Cincinnut Commerciat.

Lord Beaconsfield's magic wand has mov-

Lord Beaconsfield's magic wand has moved. The red fire has been kindled at the wings, and the grand Asiatic transformation-scene dazgles our eyes. Britannia, guarded by her watchdogs, the English lion and the Bengai tiger, is bending over the wounded and crippled Turk and pledging his health in good old Cyprus wine, while in the background, dimly outlined also the ruined cities of Asia, the mystic Valley of the Euphrates, with its road-bed for a trans-continental railway, and, further on, the Pyramids and the Holy Places. Now let the claquers do their work and let the fiddiers play "The Conquering Hero"; and let the curtain be rung down before the tinsel fades and the light is garish. The scenic effects and dramatic surprises are in accord with the imaginative policy of a Preimier who has Eastern blood in his venus. It is magnificent, but is it statesmanship? Verily Lord Beaconsfield is not only as shrewd as Prince Bismarck, but as unprincipled as Machiavelli.—

New York Tribune. Lord Beaconsfield's magic wand has mov-

below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
Newsdealer, Stationer, 1009 West sadds.

West sadds.

Newsdealer, Stationer, 1009 West sadds.

RUBERT TREMMSTON, West-Side News Denot, 1 Blue Island-sv., corner of Haisied-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin. CITY REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements in this column are inserted du seek days at the rate of 15 cents per line each is on, and on Sunday at the rate of 20 cents per is to advertisement tess than 50 cents.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10 cents. 1... A BROWN, 142 Lasaile-st., Rood 4. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-I WANT A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 to 25 rooms in good location, within 12 blocks of business centre, on South or North Side; will pay half cash. Call at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Andison-st. TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side,
To RENT-528 ADAMS-ST.-TEN-ROOM HOUSE,
all conveniences, large loi, good oarn; all in fine
order. SPEAR & DRIVER, 116 Lasaile-st.

Miscoliamous.

1 o RENT-WILL RENT MY HOUSE. FURNISHcare of it, at low rent. Isquire at Room 10 Methodist
Church Block. TO RENT_ROOMS,

South Side.

TO RENT-ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTYsecond-st., a handsomely-furnished front room,
second floor, to one or two geatleauen. Price, \$10 per
mouth; private family. Address W, 123 Twenty-second-st. TO RENT-ELEGANT BOOMS, EN SUITE OR Walbash at Hotel Brusswick TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 25, 115 East Handelph-st. TO RENT-CHEAP-ONLY FOUR BLOCKS SOUTH of Paimer House; alcely furnished front rooms to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT-58 RUSH-ST.-A WELL-FURNISHED front room, second Boor, water, gas, bain, and closet; private family.

TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE ON MILWAUKEEfor boots and shoes; new prick store on Despianes-st.,
only \$12; intore, basement, and 7 rooms on West Kinzie-st., first-class location for saloon and boardinghouse, only \$50. E. W. WESTFALL, 210 Lasalle-st. TO RENT-EAST MADISON-ST., 4-STORY AND basement stone-front building; stores 22x70 or 44x70 feet. E. W. WESTFALL, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-OFFICES-SINGLE OR EN SUITE, AT 49 and 48 South Clark-st., at low rent. W. S. CARVES. WANTED TO BENT.

WASTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM FOR three dogs: South Side between Twelfth and Stateenth-sia preferred. Address X 48, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE-FOR SMALL STORE OF MER chandles, nice house and two lots, good location call or address 97 South Clark-st., from 5 to 4 p. m. WANTED - FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS plane books and clip warrants in exchange for planes organs, and furniture. R. T. MARTIN, 385 and 207 State-st.

BOOKS.

Cash Faid FOS BOOKS STANDARD WO
Trace Chapts, corner has been and Deschore sta MACKINERY. VERY CHEAP-ENGINE LATHE INON-PLAN
or, and drill. W. APAMES & CO., 275 Sould
OFFICE FORNITURE.

W ANTED-CASHIER'S LOOK AT 634 CONTACTOR OF GROVE-AV., cheap for cash. B. MORGAN. STORAGE. PIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 10 WEST MO

WANTED-MALE HELP. Advertisements in this column are inserted total days at the rate of 15 cents per line such thom, and on Supday at the rate of 20 cents in No advertisement less than 50 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WARTED-A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER FOR
a commission office; must be well recommended;
alary moderate. X 2t. Tribune office. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, RAPID WRITES
and correct figures, for office work.
Address,
with references, X 50, Tribune office. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED PRESCRIPTIO

WANTED-A GOOD WHITE BARBER. AB WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT M. S. LA BOURSLIER'S barber-shop, southwest cor-ner of Madison and Clark-sts. WANTED-TWO OR THREE CARPENTERS TO

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-200 RAILBOAD LABORERS FOR THE KANSAS Extension C. 45. R. R.: wages \$1.40 to \$1.75 per day; 50 choppers for Wisconsin; free fare; 20 farm-hands, \$16 to \$1s per month. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. WANTED-300 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. R. in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois; five farm hands; free fare. MORRIS & CO., 85 South Canai-st. WANTED-200 BAILROAD LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. R. Co., on repairs and new work; fifty tle-makers; free fare; 10 farm hands, at J. H. SPEU-BECK'S, 21 West Randolph-8.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN photograph gallery and learn the business. Apply at art gallery 37 West Madison-st. WANTED-50 COAL MINERS AT MINONE, ILL. steady work; no trouble of any kind. Inquire at 134 LaSalie-st. WANTED-ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS to solicit for rapid-selling books in clear territory.
MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st. WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS
On silks and shawls; must have money or security.
Call at Boom 11, 284 Clark-st., above Van Buren. WANTED-FEMALE HELP

WANTED-GOOD GIRL TO GO IN SUBGRB FOR general housework; house has all conveniences for doing work. Apply Friday, at 1 o'clock, basement 71 Washington-st. WANTED-2 GIRLS, ONE FOR THE COUNTRY, about 30 years old, and one for here, to do general housework, cooking, washing, and froning. Call at 416 wabsah.av. Wabah av.

Wanted-A GOOD GIRL (GERMAN) TO DO kitchen work, cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 148 East Chicago-av.

Wanted-A Girl, To DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at Irving Park. Call at 700 Wabash-av. after 9 o'clock a. m. WANTED-A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD COOK AND haundress to do general housework in a small family; none but those thoroughly experienced need apply. 1111 Michigan-av.. In forencoon. WANTED-A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO WORK in boarding-house. Apply at 177 West Twelfth.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AND POl-ishers; steady work and good pay. Call at once at laundry 114 Ciybourn-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OP
Steady habits in a grocery, wholesale or retail, in
any capacity that he could fill; can bring good recommendations, and give good security if required. Address E W, care of J. Jacobson, 385 Wabash av.

SITUATION WANTED—830 FOR A POSITION
Worth \$10 per week, either in counting-house or
tending bar. No employment agents need apply. Address X 24, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous,
SiTUATION WANTED-BY AUG. 1, TO TRAVEL
S for a wholesale jeweiry house; have a good line of
customers in lows. Minnesots, Illinois, and Wisconsin.
Address X 8, Tribuno office. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ORPHAN BOY over 15 years. I will be highly recommonded by my friends. Please address Y 5, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE,

Domestics.
SiTUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
German girl to do general housework in a family
of three or two old persons. Apply at 533 Milwaukeesv., near Rucker-si. SITUATION WANTED—AS KITCHEN GIRL; NO German need apply. Please call at 396 Indians-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; no objections to the country. Call at 68 Brooklyn House, Illinois-st.

Call at 68 Brooklyn House, Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY CANADIAN GIRL. AS first-class cook in private house or private boarding-house; good references. 680 State-st.

Semmstresses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do sewing and second work, competent seamstress, or assistant in dressmaking; city or country. Please call at 1374 Butterheld-st., near Twenty-fifth.

CASR PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER C Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuance of every description at GOLDS-MIPS Loan and fluido. Office (licensed), 50 kast Madison-st. Established 1835 MONKY TO LOAN TO UNEXCEPTIONABLE parties on personal property, furniture, pianos, etc., at about half usual rates. Address X Y Z Tribune office. New York Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE PHANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons strong-lout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same repaid in easy mounts payments. Full information DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR ILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of

TO LOAN-MONEY ON HAND, \$2,500-3 OR 5 years. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

10 HARRISON-ST.-TWO NICE BOOMS, WITH

North Side.

7. AND 9 NORTH CLARK ST.—BOARD FOR ladies and gentiemen, \$3 to \$5 per week, with use of plane and both.

of piano and bath.

Hotels.

Brown's Hotels. 276 Statest. FURNISHED Prooms, with board, \$5, \$5, 50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2.50; day ocard, \$3.50; losging, 50c.

Nevada Hotels. 149 AND 150 WABASHAV.—Neduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.30 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 pdr week. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY YOUNG INSTITUTE TO THE WAY TO SELECT TO BE CONTINUED TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O LOST AND FOUNTS.

POUND-A BLACK HORSE. OWNER CAN HAVE Assue by browing property and paying charges at 735 cottage Grave-av.

OST-B BUNCH OF KEYS ON AN INDIANA-AV.

OAT Thursday afternoon between 1 and 3 o'clock. The nuder will please return to A. W. WEXELBERG. 215 East cake-at.

OST-BLACK RUSSIA LEATHER PURSE CONCESS. CANDIDATE SHARE PURSE CANDIDATE S

ORGANS—GREAT BAUGAINS.
SECOND-HAND.
S25. \$35. \$40. \$50. \$50. \$75.
For each or on time payments.
W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams—sta.
ONLY \$65 FOR A SPLEX DID NEW PARLOR ORgan with all stops and new improvements.
R. T. MAISTIN, 265 and 277 STATE—ST.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT BARGAINS—TO RENT OIL SELL ON EASY PAYMENTS.
R. T. MARTIN.

205 AND 207 STATE-ST.

\$140 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL-TOXE ROSEtupprovements, rich carved legs and lyre.
R. T. MARTIN. 205 and 207 STATE-ST.

200 Ent makes for sale on time payments at
w. K. IMBALL'S.
Corner State and Adams-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES. POR SALE-A PIE BAKERY, RUNNING TWO wagons doing a good business; reason for selling, party desires to leave the city. Address E. N. Hilla, Burfalo, N.

Buffalo, N. Y.

NICR, CLEAN CONFECTIONERY AND NOTION
store for sale at a secrifice; intures new; rent
cleap; living rooms. Apply at 744 West Laggest.

\$2,000 AN ACTIVE MAN TO JOIN A PARTY
with lice amount, and purchase half-faterest in the great Strasburg clock and travel. Address
23, Tribune office.

ALISCELLANEOUS.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment (professional). 100 South Engamon-Si,
lectween Monroe and Adams.

Cityer FOR GHERNACKS-WW. ARE CLOSINGout that big scock of aiver-plates ware, of the Meridea and loggers bros. Inset, very rapidly; buyers will
bear in mino that this is a number of the Meridea and loggers bros. Inset, very rapidly; buyers will
bear in mino that this is an unusual chande, as the
goods were taken in trade, and can therefore be sood far
under value. Casters, \$1.57 and thy; leery dayses, \$2 and
any; coalitrain legal-airer forts maniposons, \$1.57 as
set and up.

MARTIN'S, \$55 and 267, 6 success. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A SUPERIOR LINE OF HOUSEPUZNISHING A goods upon liberal terms at The Union Purintum Company a SQ West Madison-at.

TURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES — PARLOR FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES — PARLOR Furnity Search and upwards: chamber sess, 800 and upwards: easy-chairs, camp-chairs, faacy chairs, 61.78, 83, 87, 810, and 815. All Rinds of tooks at reduced prices. Matereses and bedding collow usual prices.

The best and cheapest piace in Calcago.

MARTIN'S POPULAR PORNITURE HOUSE,
205 and 207 STATE-ST. SEWING MACHINES.

The Tribune

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room 25 Tribune Building. F.T. Mo-PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere H. MARLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

BAN FRANCISCO, Cal. -Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS

Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalle of the Union Square Theatre Company

White Stocking Park.

Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Gam
stween the Milwaukee and Chicago Clubs at 3:45 p.m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33. A. F. & A. M.—Hall 22 Lasalle-st. Special Communication this (Friday) vening, at 3 o'clock, for work on the E. A. Degree, latteragordially invited. By order of the Maste: E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Speial Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clocif or work on the Mark Degree. Visiting Companior cordially invited. By order the H. P.—CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878,

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 991.

Trouble with tramps is being experie in various parts of the Northwest, and the necessity of meeting their encroachments with armed force is becoming daily more obvious to the State authorites in their operations have been carried on. Our atches this morning give accounts numerous seizures of railway trains by the lawless loafers, and, in adddition to the local means of preserving order and protecting property, measures are being taken to call out the militia and make short work of the

BEN BUTLER'S most recent coup does not seem to have met with a very brilliant success. The Republicans are rejoicing that they are at last rid of an intolerable nuisance. Democrats are leaping with joy that they have escaped the necessity of taking him. The Nationals, into whose camp he has entered nolens volens, regard him with suspicion, and their leaders, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, do not propose to allow him to come in at the eleventh hour and take possession. There is no wel-come for this political Pariah in any quarter. If he had not the tough hide of a pachydern and the cheek of a mule, popular sentiment would have killed him long ago.

The only serious objection made to the Anglo-Turkish treaty seems to come from ion is based upon the English occupation of Cyprus, which the French regard as a mensee to, if not virtual on of, Egypt, thereby securing more nediate control of the Suez Canal, and disturbing their political and historical interests in Egypt, which they acquired by Napoleon's campaigns. As Austria, however, hails the treaty with satisfaction, and Germany approves of it as in the interests n, and even Russia is not disposed to object, it is not likely that French ests will make any very serious impresion. This is all the more likely, since the French interests in Egypt are of a very mythical sort.

Advices from Montreal confirm the gloomy prospect of the past few days, and leave little room to hope that the city will to-day escape an appalling conflict in its streets be tween the fanatical hosts that have been ered for the fray. The Mayor persists in his determination to prevent the march of the Orange procession, and the Orangemen, standing upon their lawful rights, have announced that no power on earth shall prevent them from parading according to their original programme, and that they rely upon the military to protect them both from the assaults of their Catholic enemies and ce of the municipal authorities. Alarm and excitement pervade the entire city, and with good reason, for there seemed last evening no possibility of averting the most horrible strife and bloodshed to-day.

The material portion of the work of the Be lin Congress is at an end, and it is intimate that the provisions of the new treaty of ch is to take the place of the Sar Treaty, will be made public on the Stefano Treaty, will be made that the 13th. It is further intimated that the consummated by Braconspirito or aft, will also be made public shortly. This was to be expected as a matter of policy, since, if Russia had agreed to the Berlin treaty without knowlof the existence or contents of the lo-Turkish treaty, she would have had just cause of complaint against English duplicity, and would have been justified in refusing to recognize the latter instrument.

The text of the two documents will be awaited with great interest, as they promise ments of modern times.

It had been premised that Senator KEL-2000, although not friendly to the Admin-istration, would not be a satisfactory witness to the POTTER-BUTTER Committee, and his examintation yesterday verified the predic-tion. Mr. Kellogo with cheerful alacrity admitted that the Republican members of the Packard Legislature received a larger numper of votes than were cast for the HAYES Electors, and he seemed quite willing to fall in with the implication in BUTLER'S question that additional parishes where thrown out by the Returning Board when it was found that two of the HAYES Electors were still in the minority. But the suspicious beginning had a bad ending for BUTLER and his fellow nters. Gov. Krigogo followed up ent with figures conclusively at the Republicans on a free and chisement of the blacks, and therefore that Secession and slave property would have

ot anywhere near represent the of the Democrate through the of the buildozers. Burner was unfortunate in his attempt to by Gov. Kenloge a conspiracy between the Nicuolle Government and the President to destroy the Republican quorum in the Louisiana Supreme Court by the appointment of two of its Judges to Federal s. The fact made clear by Gov. KEL-Logg's testimony was that the recommendaans of the State secured one of these appointments, while Secretary Evants inenced the other.

The real mission of Secretary SHERMAN New York has just been developed. It was not so much the hastening of the resumption of specie-payments, as the hastening of the resumption of honesty and efficiency in the collection of the revenue in the New York Custom-House. The purpose of Secre tary Sherman's visit was revealed yesterday in the announcement from Washington that the President had removed Gen. AETHUB Collector of the Port, and A. B. CORNELL Naval Officer, and appointed in the places Gen. MERRITT, Surveyor of the Port, and Col. S. W. Burr, the present Deputy-Surveyor. For several months past THE TRIBUNE, in behalf of Western importers, has directed attention t the corruption and dishonesty in the New York Custom-House whereby the importing merchants of that city were able to under sell all competitors in many lines of goods and the Government was being defrauded or millions of revenue through the same corrupt combination of Custom-House officials brokers, importers, etc. At last the blow has been struck which smashes the powerful Ring, and which inaugurates the reform so ong and earnestly labored for. How it has been brought about, the astonishment and dismay created in New York by the in telligence that the ax had fallen and that the power of the Administration had been exerted to purify the Custom-House management in the only possible way, viz. : by the removal of the two chief officials,—all will be found in our dispatches this morning It will be seen that the President has faith fully adhered to his Civil-Service policy in promoting officers of undoubted capacity and integrity to the places vacated by removal, and that the appointments afford as surance that the Government's revenue will honestly collected and the merchants of the West relieved of the disadvantages under which they have so long and so grievously suffered.

THE RESTORATION OF SLAVERY. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is still engaged in ar against the peace, Union, and Constituthe United States, and though he at esent commands no armies or navies, and laims the allegiance of no armed followers. his purpose and his venom are as conspicuons as when he played the part of Commander-in-Chief and Executive behind the intrenchments at Richmond. Some of his personal admirers have been presenting him with some military emblems recently, and in his speech on the occasion he betrayed his olitical as well as personal vindictivene owards the people of the North and towards the Union, and sought to arouse in the minds of his hearers a desire and a hope for the restoration of the human slavery which the War abolished. This speech we have published, and, that our readers may trace the aim and purpose of the political part of it, we reproduce certain points in

(1) He said the question of State right of seces-sion in 1861 was at least debatable, but the course parsued by the Federal Government after the War had ceased vindicated the judgment of those who hold separation to be necessary for the safety and freedom of the Southern States. The unsuccessful attempt to separate left those in power to work their will as it had been manifested when they first got control of the Government. The events are too recent to require recapitulation, and the ruin they have developed requires no other memorial than the material and moral wreck which the country resembled.

than the materials and try presents.

(2) You struck for independence and were unsuccessful. You agreed to return to the Union and abide by the Constitution and laws made in conformity with it. Thus far, and no farther, do and solde by the Constitution and laws made in conformity with it. Thus far, and no farther, do I inderstand your promise to extend.

(3) The renewal of the time-honored doctrine of State Sovereignty and the supremacy of the law will secure permanent peace, freedom, and prosperity; the Constitution of the United States, interpreted as it was by those who made it.

(4) Let one memorable example suffice for illustration. When Missouri asked for admission as a State into the Union, which she had a two-fold right to do under the Constitution and usages of the United States, and under the terms of the treaty by which the territory was "acquired, her application was resisted, and her admission was flually purchased by the unconstitutional concession miscalled the "Missouri Compromise."

(5) How or when the restoration of the Government to the principles and practices of its earlier period may be accomplished, it is not given me to foresee. For me it remains only earnestly to bope, and hopefully to believe, though I may not see it, that the restoration will come. To disbelieve this is to discredit the popular intelligence and integrity on which self-government must necessarily depend. My faith in the people is not lost, and I prayerfully trust, though I should not live to see the hope realized, that it will be permitted to me to die believing the principles on which our fathers founded their Government will funlly prevail throughout the land, and the ends for which it was instituted yet be attained and rendered as perpetual as human institutions may be.

The reader will notice the points: 1. That the right of secession, debatable in 1861, has since been vindicated. 2. That the South agreed to return to the Union and submit only to the laws as they originally stood, and the agreement extended no farther.

3. The renewal of State Sovereignty, and the Constitution interpreted as it was. 4. The Missouri sectional line was the Pandora's box. 5. Hopes, if not expects, to see the estoration in his own day. And now what JEFFERSON DAVIS talking about except Slavery? The doctrine of State Sovereignty and of secession from the Union was neve heard of, or advocated, or claimed, except in the interest of and as a means of perpetuating human slavery. State Sovereignty had no higher motive than to preserve Slavery; State Sovereignty was never appealed to or invoked in favor of human liberty, and never in favor of the right of property except the property in human beings,-property in men, women, and children subject to be sold like beasts of the field to the highest bidder. That was the beginning and the end of State Sovereignty. Never was there a contro versy on any other question than the right of States to perpetuate Slavery, and the right of States to extend the claim of property in men, wherever the slave might be taken. The same is true of Secession. Where there was no Slavery there was no Secession, an no talk of Secession. Slavery was the in-spiration of Secession, and Secession was the beginning and the end of State Sovereignty. In the ninety-one years of the Union under the Constitution there never has been a question of States' Rights or of State Sovereignty which could not be determined by any Circuit Court, except in the matter of Slavery. When JEFF DAVIS, therefore, tells the Southern people—his late victims—that the doctrine of Secution has been vindicated by the events & the War, he means that the theory that property in human bebeen better than poverty and colored citi-

The Confederate chieftain mistakes

case when he says that the Southern people agreed to return to the Union and abide by he Constitution, etc. There was no agree nent about it. The South, including Jerr Davis, took uparms against the Union; they fought until they could fight no longer; here was no agreement,-it was an unco ional surrender of every person in the Reellion, from JEFF DAVIS in his female garnents to the humblest soldier, -an absolut war, to be dealt with as the victors might ne. The South did not "return" to the Union because of any terms or agreement; they were prisoners of war released on parole, and that was all. There was no servation as to the Constitution and laws they existed before the War. The Amer can people, acting in their national apacity, made the Constitution and the laws they thought proper, and in doing so took special pains to leave no room for debate Secession or State Sovereignty, by removng the sole subject of contention—the system and institution of African Slavery. That bolished, all controversy over State Soverignty is rendered unnecessary forever. It is, refore, malicious and venomous in JEFFERon Davis to tell the people of the South that they, having returned to the Union under a pledge, have a right to demand the newal of the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and that the Constitution shall be interprete s it was interpreted by himself and his felow-slaveholders when in power, in support of the indestructible right of property in uman beings, to preserve which he had led ese men in armed rebellion.

In order to strengthen his case, he the Missouri Compromise as a sectional line established by the North, when in fact there ever was a sectional or geographical line nown in our national politics, save the line which marked the boundaries of Slavery. Had there been no Slavery, there would have een no more sectional lines than now exist etween Illinois and Iowa, or Michigan and Dhio. Slavery was the Pandora's box out which escaped all our national evils, and specially the doctrine of Secession and ril war, with all its wreck and destruction property and human life, and the institor and leader of which was this bad man

DAVIS. It will be noted how piously this wrete ained with the blood of thousands of victim f his rebellion, and cursed with the lamen ations of widows and orphans, prays that e may live to see the Constitution as he stood and interpreted it, and the doc rine of State Sovereignty for which he waged war, and the doctrine of Secession, to main tain which he put himself in chief comman of the Rebellion, and, of course, included s an integral part of these things Slavery, all restored, recognized, and made the governing principles of the Union. We know hat, so far as the people of the Union generally are concerned, the ravings of this traitor Davis have not the least significance weight, but he is nevertheless a hero eyes of many at the South and his insidious suggestions, his highly plored predictions, and his hopeful pron ses are just the things which are calculated excite that spi rit which now rules the outhern Democracy, and which proposes to ostracise the negroes, and reduce them once more by force to substantial bondage. It as to encourage this policy, and to hold out he possible reduction of the negro populato slavery again, that this man Davi spoke, and his words found willing listeners and hearty responses. At the very opening of the political campaign at the South, when the sole issue is, " Shall the negroes be perthey be excluded by intumidation?" JEFF DAVIS force appears, counseling that, if the South will stand firm, the subjection of the black race may be restored as completely as it ever was, and thus urges the exclusion of the colore men from all political recognition. It is well for these Bourbons of the South who are disposed to follow this venomous politician who lives but to illustrate the degradation of a national outcast, to remember that while the North may be slow to move, when it does move again on this que tion of the absolute political equality of the colored race, it will do so with a force and a unanimity, and with such retributive meas nres as will forever extinguish any and all efforts, direct or indirect, legal or moral. forcible or sentimental, to make any political distinctions because of race between the

blacks and whites of this country. DEMOCRACY IN MICHIGAN AND MISSOURI. The Democratic party has always been prolific of strong contrasts. The same political bed accommodates aristocrats like SAM THEDEN and BELMONT along with plebeians like "Brick" POMEROY and TRAVEL Lick. The home of the "fiat" scrip advo cates is infested with gold-bugs. The platform literature is adapted to the taste of the particular community for which it composed. Contradictions and inconsiste ies, therefore, are so numerous that your loyal Democrat shakes them off lightly and goes on with the good work of office-seeking and spoils-grabbing in the most placid un ncern as to abstract principles. It nfortunate, however, when two Democrati State Conventions are held on the same day, as their expressions are thus brought face t face before the public. Here are specimens face before the public. Here are specimens inicition Democracy, July Missouri Democracy, July 11, 1878.

We declare that gold and We regard the Nation silver coin is the money of al-Banking system as be the Constitution, and ing oppressive and our all paper money should denionic, and demaind be convertible into coin abolition, and the retire at the will of the holder, in ment from circulation of We are opposed to fur-all bank-notes and the the forcible reduction of issue of legal-tends the volume of the currency, and we approve the act of Congress prohibit.

cesary business deman of the entire countrithat all greenbacks so sued shall be used in t parchase and retireme of bonds of the Unit States, so that the interest-bearing debt of its country-may be leasen to the extent of the gree backs thus put in circuitou. The legal-ten notes, commonly call greenbacks, should made legal-tender in the payment of all debt putties and private, exceptions. such obligations as are the terms of the origin contract expressly ma payable in coin.
That a return to spec That a re-payments is impossible in the present financi-condition of the count/ condition of the count/ mediate and unconditional repeal of the act of Congress of Jan. 1, 1875, known as the Resumpton act, holding the same to be unwise and rulnous to the interest of the interest of the same to be unwise and rulnous to the interest of the same to be unwise and rulnous to the interest of the same to the interest of the same to the interest of the same to th

If you are a Democrat, " you ney " into the cam ulty in justifying

only to refer with pride to the equally fortunate, for he can point ciples which he places on a higher scale than a party label will be considerably ouzzled as between the two declarations, an will probably conclude that the Democratic party cannot well be trusted for good faith

to any utterances it may embody in any The Michigan Democrats are certainly to commended for an honest expression of an honest sentiment in regard to money. Their rosolution is in keeping with the Republican policy of resumption, and a Gov-ernment currency interchangeable with coin, as it has been persistently maintained by Secretary Sherman against the demagogue in Congress, who were mainly of the De cratic persuasion. The Michigan people are, for the most part, intelligent and soberminded, and have largely escaped the lunacy of "absolute" money which one FIELD, of that State, has been trying to establish. The light-headed and unreasoning people in the tate have come together under the name of 'Nationals," and have raised " Brick " Pow-EBOY's banner and subscribed to his ridiculous but dangerous theories. This left the sensible Democrats of Michigan free to follow the dictates of reason, because they felt that nothing would be gained by pandering to a set of idiots who had already combined for independent political action. The Michigan Democrats gid not dare to leave the field of honest and constitutional money to the Republicans alone, and we will do them the credit to believe that most of them did not desire to do so. In Missouri, however, the circumstance

sent stanch old Tow BENTON to the Senate They furnished BUCKNER to serve as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Commit tee and stand sponsor for Tom EWING's harem-scarem financial vagaries. But the Missouri Democrats, after digesting the " Hot Drops" that have been poured into them by Brick," are ready to go further than even Ewing and Buckness dared to go in Congress. These two gentlemen, as members of the law-making body, were forced to show some respect for the Constitution and laws. But no such consideration bound down the untamed guerrillas who make up the rank and file of Democracy. They demand an unlimited supply of legal-tender flat-scrip with which to take up the bank-notes, redeem bonds, and meet "the business demands of the entire country." They do not propose to limit the issue of scrip by a thousand millions, or two thousands of millions, or any other number of thousands of millions, but they do propos that the whole volume of scrip shall be legal tender between citizens for all purpose When Messrs. Buckner and Ewino prepare their bill for the retirement of National-Ban notes (which was never passed), they pro posed the issue of Treasury notes, no tender, to serve that purpose. They know that an issue of legal-tender forced notes i excess of the war-limit of \$400,000,000 would be unlawful, and would be refused recog nition by the Supreme Court. They knew, from the decision already made on this subject, that the power to issue legal-tender forced notes is an extraordinary power governed by the exigencies and neces sities of war, and that such an issue made in ime of profound peace, without the slightes provocation or excuse, would be unconstitu ional; and hence they refrained, whateve their own preference was, from proposing a law that would not hold if passed. But the tion for the purpose of promulgating a platform to guil the "border ruffians," who have been misled by blatant demagogues, coolly demanded the impossible, and overrode Constitution, law, and reason. Never was repudiation more distinctly avowed than by the terms of this Missouri platform,-de manding the repeal of the Resumption act n unlimited is ue of flat-scrip which shall be legal-tender, the payment of the Government bonds with this worthless stuff, an the attempt to force every man to take it, no matter how little value it might have, in tender for real property or the discharge of bona-fide debts. Our observation of Demo cratic platforms and private Democratic atterances compels the belief that the mas of Democrats everywhere have more sympathy with Missouri demagogism than with Michigan honesty.

HENDRICKS' LAST STRADDLE. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, who within the past few years has accomplished many remarkable feats of trum.ning, outdid himself in that respect in a speech he recently deliv ered before the literary societies of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. . He chose for his theme, "Revolutions," and, as he was speaking to an audience many of whom had been insurgent participants in the War of the Rebellion, and all of whom were active sympathizers, he was placed in a peruliar position. If he condemned rebellion, away went the State of Virginia. If he favored rebellion, away would go the State of Indiana. There is probably not another politician in the North, at least not one who has ambitions and hopes of high office ahead of him, that could go down South and make a speech upon this peculiar topic without comnitting himself one way or the other, either arousing a storm of denunciation from those who had been engaged in rebellion, or an equally violent storm from those who had opposed it. HENDRICKS, however, was equal to the emergency. The Colossus of Rhodes did not straddle the Ezean's waves more neatly than he straddled the distance from Indiana to Virginia on the question of rebellion. The locality where he was speaking was thickly strewn with eggs, some of them very bad ones, and capable of making a bad stench if he had stepped on one of them; but he picked his way carefully among them, just as a hen will walk all over he chickens without touching one of them. He trimmed to every puff of the north and south wind, and the pails of water on his shoul-

ders were perfectly balanced. A single ex-tract from his address will show the dexterous manner in which he trimmed : The character of finy revolution is deper The character of flay revolution is dependent on its result. Washington was denounced in a message of the King as a traitor; after seven years he and his associates were hailed as patriots and heroes. Lost causes are the favorite theines of poetry and romance, as it is illustrated in the history of Scotland and Ireland. The speaker and that, in the event of failure, revolution-becomes insurrection or rebellion. If successful, it bears the stamp of right and justice. This was beautifully illustrated by the stories of Rights and Roman English. He said our sympathies were with Ireland. Why should she not be fillowed to administer approve lows: Gov. Henders meat proceeded to show that there are two kinds of revolution,—the inevitable and the deliberative. The former is mecomparably the grander. In deliberate

Nothing neater than the above could onceived. He talked all round the Slave ers' Rebellion without saying anything abo it; enumerated nearly every other re in history without hitting the one in which his auditors were most directly interested and closed up by leaving them in ignorance whether he considered the character of the Rebellion dependent upon its result; whether its participants were patriots or traitors, whether it was inevitable or deliberat Upon such an audience his speech ave fallen very flat, as they reme ervices in the rear during their strugg and longingly anticipated some consolation over the Lost Cause. It is possible, how ever, that they may extract some consolati in an inferential manner, inasmuch as he tool ositive ground in favor of every rebellio hat could not injure his political prospect t the North. Even making this allowan owever, the Southerners must have re garded the address as "Hamlet" with Ha et left out. It was none the less one of the neatest straddles that the great Indiana trin mer ever accomplished, and will add to hi reputation in that line.

THE GOVERNMENT DAY OF RIGHT HOURS In 1868 Congress passed an act declaring that "Eight hours shall constitute a day" work for all laborers, worknmen, and chanics who may be employed by or on be half of the Government of the United States." The Government, or those employing labor on behalf of the Government, pay the current wages for a day's labor, the differ ence being that the Government laborer work only eight hours, while the laborers em were different. There the Democrats are mostly of the "Brick" POMEROY school. ployed by private persons work ten hours coording to the ruling of the Attorney deneral, following the decisions of the They are no longer the same people who upreme Court, the laborer employed by th vernment who works ten hours receives proportional increase of compensation. an who works for the Government, there fore, receives \$2 a day (if that be the cur rent wages) for eight hours, while all the laborers working for other emlovers must work ten hours to receive much; or if the Government labore works ten hours he receives \$2.50 for the me service for which other laborers receive only \$2. It is difficult to understand th asoning whereby the workingmen of the country can persuade themselves that such easure is in their interest. The number workingmen employed by the Government s comparatively small, and the Eight-Ho law, applying exclusively to Governme work, creates a privileged class of laborers Those who enjoy the advantage of Govern nent employment, whether by working only eight hours when all others work ten, or by ecciving 25 per cent more pay for ten hour rvice, must render some return to the politicians who give them Government em loyment. The exceptional privilege of arger pay is not offered to superior skill greater energy, but is secured by much the me methods that are used to acquire other colitical perquisites. So far, then, the discrimination made against the great mass of the workingmen of the country merely operates to debase the political sys tem of the country by adding another in ducement for partisan work, instead of faith ful service to the Government as an em ployer. But the discrimination does not stop here. Under the operation of this law, a Government expenditures for labor are in creased by 25 per cent over similar private expenditures. This increase falls upon the taxpayers, among whom there is no dis-crimination,—that is to say, the laborer working for a private employer at 25 per tion of the extra compensation allowed t the Government laborer. The great mass of laborers, therefore, not only receive less work more than the privileged class of poli ical laborers, but they also pay taxes make up the Government loss represented by this extra compensation to the privileged class. How the partisan demagogues ever

> discrimination against them, or how the masses fail to perceive that the discrimina tion is a positive injury to them, we cannot understand. It it was supposed that this Government action would lead private em ployers to give ten hours' pay for eight ars' labor, the fact that the statute he been in force for ten years without produc ing any such result should convince the most credulous workingmen of their error. The fact is that private employers cannot give ten hours' pay for eight hours' labor. The Government is merely an agent that levies contributions and distributes them, and can pay and disburse any amount of money which the people are willing to donate in th shape of taxes. But private business is run upon a different basis. The pay for eight hours' work, while his neigh bors in the same business should exact an receive ten hours' labor for the same compen sation which yielded him only eight, would soon find his capital melting away before an unequal competition. If there should b universal agreement to substitute eigh hours' work instead of ten hours', then price would rise in proportion, and the ten hours pay for eight hours' work would yield the aborer 25 per cent less in exchangeable value than he has now. Government ex ample, therefore, will never be able to conand demand), but will always remain as pal pable and unfair discrimination against the the class who make up by ward bumming or frequent voting what the lack in faithful and efficient serv The Government might agree to given twenty hours' pay for four hours labor, and it could carry out the agreemen so long as the taxpayers would submit to the

dreamed that they would curry favor with

the masses of the people by so unfair

trol private business in opposition to the principles of business economy (of supply mass of honest laborers, and in favor of robbery. In such a case the mass of work ingmen, who pay their proportion of Government taxes in the articles they use and consume, would not fail to recognize the swindle; but the character of the swindle is precisely the same, though the robbery i not so great, by the practice of giving ten amounts to a donation of 25 per cent of the compensation. Private employers canno afford to make any such donation. If miner can take out two tons of coal in eight hours and two and a half tons in ten hours. the mine-owner cannot afford to pay as much for the former as for the latter service, unless he can sell two tons of coal for as muci as he has been receving for two and a half tons. But if the decreased production of coal raises the price, then there will be a

thing else on the same plan. The complete substitution of the eight-hour system at ten hours' pay would in nowise increase the

wages of the workingmen, as many of them

would not purchase as much by 25 per cent as it had previously purchased. The man who is only earning enough to live on decent-ly by working ten hours would then find the same pay fall far short of his necessities, and he means and the only means of increa

the Democrats t

would desire to increase his hours of labor as his compensation. The Government exam ple, consequently, cannot influence the general practice of the people, which necessarily apportions the compensation for labor according to the extent of production; on the contrary, it only increases the burdens of the vast numbers of laborers who are not employed by the Government. The Democratic capacity for blunderi only limited by opportunity. For instance, the Democrats thought they had played a

very sharp game by attaching to the Army

Appropriation bill a clause which they de-

signed to act as a limitation of the Presi-

dent's constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief of the United States troops. By

thus making this limitation a part of the

Appropriation bill, they intended to force the Senate to concur in a proposition which it would otherwise have rejected. The prohibition, over which the Democrats been chuckling, is to the effect that "It shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases or under such circum such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or act of Congress." In interpreting this law for the guidance of army officers, the General of the Army cites the Congress now in force which warrant the employment of troops. They may be used therefore, whenever it is necessary to guar antee any State a republican form of govern ment; whenever a State Legislature, or a Governor when the Legislature is not in see. sion, calls for troops; whenever it is necessar ry to enforce a judicial process to prevent the violation and protect the execution of civil rights; and in several other cases not ecessary to repeat. In one word, the constitutional provisions regarding the use of troops, and the United States statutes now in force, provide for calling upon the army in every case in which it is necessary an proper to call upon it, whether for military or police duty, so that this grand Democrat expedient of using the Appropriation bill to make laws for the government of the army proves to be a lamentable failure so far as

he real Democratic intention is concerned BEN BUTLER is as likely to get impeached as a as President HAYES. Now comes a disabled officer, an inmate of the National Asylum at Hampton, Va., with charges against Gen. BUTLER, as President of the Board of Managers, to the effect that he forwarded through the mail under his frank about 100 copies of T. O. Howe's speech in the Senate for circ among the inmates, he well knowing its revo utionary character, that it cast discredit on th President, and impugned and misrepresented his motives; that . . . these Asylums by act of Congress are subject to th articles of war, and as the President is Com ander-in-Chief and ex-officio President of the Board of Managers, Gen. BUTLER is guilty of the gross attack of Hown on the President.

The nomination of Mai. H. A. TENNEY to Congress by the Greenbackers of the Second sin District is simply a notice that a c alition with the Democrats will be eagerly accepted. Republicans will see the trap—a plan to secure a Democratic member of Congress i place of Mr. Caswell in that close district. The organization of the next House of Repesentatives may turn on a single membe Also, the present Congressional delegation of Wisconsin stands five Republicans to three Democrats. If the Republicans lose the Se District, the delegation will be equally divided, and the vote of that State will be lost in case the election of President is thrown into the

In the estimation of some of the iron-clad Bou bon organs, the Democratic party is big enough now, and no new recruits need apply for admis sion. Thus, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is not fied that he is not wanted, and will not be allowed to join the Democratic Church, neither por upon the strength of any letter that he may produce from the Republican household.

The St. Louis Republican, however, fails to see the wisdom of such objections, because "around the state of the wisdom of such objections, because "around the state of t every well-regulated establishment there is always a deal of bard, dirty work to do, and in the house."

Old ALLICK STEPHENS is a great embarra ment to the local Democratic leaders of his dis trict. If they pack a Convention against Mi STEPHENS, the nominee will never find out, from the votes on election-day, that he has been candidate, so beautifully will the Old Ma Eloquent snow him under. If they nominate Mr. STEPHENS, these leaders will be compelled to eat humble pie. They boldly took the posi tion that in doubting the wisdom of the Porra nvestigation he had forfeited his Democracy, STEPHENS joined issue with them, and has de termined to appeal to the people without refer

The I.-O.'s idea of newspaper duty is, that, after sticking to a candidate through good and evil report against investigations and adverse Council reports, that after he has been nominated by the Mayor and deliberately rejected by two-thirds of the Council, it is still the duty of the newspaper to oppose the nomination of any one else, but to insist that his name shall be sent n again and again. If a paper does not do that it is charged with " having an amazing facult of abandoning its friends." Does the L.O. stick to any of its "friends" in that way unless they are whisky-ringsters, salary-grabbers, o people of that ilk?

Maine, Illinois, and Wisconsin had for many years representatives in Congress from one family, and now Minnesota proposes to send another of the brothers in the person of Gen. W. D. WASHBURN, who has just been nominat ed by acclamation by the Republicans of the Minucapolis district. We observe that some of the Republican papers bemoan the candidacy of Mr. Washburn, notably the St. Paul Pioneer-Press; but, if he makes as good a Representative he Republicans will find no cause to regret the

The attention of the Milwaukee Daily Murphely is invited to the fact that another Washburn, one of "the family," was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention that met in Minneapolis on Tuesday. As the homination was made by acclamation, the Daily Murphey will find in that method of doing business the most indubitable proof that the Convention was packed with Washburn delegates, which will no doubt inspire Matt Carpenter's man Friday to perpetrate several of his old man Friday to perpetrate several of his old jokes about "the Washburna."

BEN BUTLER is making himself the sa of a friend to the Republican party that he made himself to the Democratic party when he voted fifty-two times for JEFF DAVIS for a candidate for President in the Charleston National Convention in 1860.

That vivacious little gentleman, Gen. En Brago, is said to be the most active man in politics in Wisconsin. San Burchard is on the war-path after his scalp; be is in trouble in

for the Congressional nomination against him.
Gen. Brage was one of the faction who bayle
the loudest and worked the hardest in Co
to have the army reduced, and he was one of
few Democrats who voted against the dec
tion that the Portrag investigation was not intended for revolutionary purposes. It would not be at all surprising if Gen. Brace should receive permission to practice law in fond du Lac without being interrupted by Congressional duties after his present term.

Eight millions of silver dollars in the Treasury which nobody wants and a Commission on the way to Europe to try to persuade the nations across the sea that they ought to copy our remonstraing experiment!—Ciecciand Heraid.

One hundred and ninety millions of gold dollars in the Treasury which nobody wants, and

a Commission on the way to Europe to try to persuade the nations that both metals should be utilized as money rather than give a mo-nopoly to one. Why is not that right and In the course of a paragraph yesterday the

Memphis Avalanche was parenthetically referred to as an "urreconstructed Bour' on" paper which was a slip of the pen; it is the Memphis Appeal that is the "unreconstructed Bourbon," while the Avalanche, as a matter of fact, ranks, among the fairest and most reasonable of all the Southern press. When the mercary is among the nineties mistakes are bound to be made in drawing the line on Southern news.

The Clevel and Herald wants a constitu The Cleveland Haraid wants a constitutional provision that no United States Sentor shall be eligible to the Presidency. This object has been accomplished thus far in history without any constitutional provision. It appears to be sufficient that any man in the constant conflicts of Congressional life cannot help but make enough enemies to defeat him at all times as

The Memphis Avalanche takes no stock in the GRANT movement. It says that "If the I publicans who shout 'GRANT and victory' in 1880 nad good memories they would recall the fact—it's a fact—that Grantism gave the Democrats the House in 1874 and 1876, and brought the Republican party to its knees in the late Presidential election." Somehow, GRANT is not popular in the South!

From some recent utterances on the part of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, it would seem that be has a hankering desire to get back into Congress. We should certainly like to see the President of the late Confederacy put where he would do the most good, but his introdu to that "sour-apple tree" would suit us bet than to see him again in Congress.

Is the practice of granting clergymen a vacasition that the great adversary is also idle that the preachers can do enough good work luring the nine months of cool weather to counerset all the Devil's bad work during the entire

According to the testimony of Mr. Dr Morre. he Principal of the Delavan Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,-the officers f which have been undergoing an investigation, the troubles grew out of promiscuous kissing, which he termed "the ordinary social freeamong ladies and gentleme

Several persons who have written anonynous communications to THE TRIBUNE attack ng Mrs. Swisshelm, could have saved themelves some postage had they thrown their let-TRIBUNE requires the names of writers of let-

The Louisville C .- J. calls Mr. EMERY A.

STORRS, of this city, "a notorious Whisky-Ring awyer," who "assisted in robbing the nation's Treasury of several millions of deliers." War-renson don't say to Storms, as he did to Hew-TT, that he don't want to fight, but then the resumption is that he don't. The Grangers of Texas are running a man

named Lang for Governor of that State. Can it be that the official acts of WILLIAM R. TAYunknown in Texas?

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS continues to fire the Southern heart. A Democratic meeting in Augusta indorsed him, and four counties of his listrict have chosen delegates favorable to his

One of the Times' subs tries his 'prentice hand on "Chicago as a Summer Resort," but it is rather thin and feeble. Better copy THE TRIB-NE's article, and have something worth read-

M. Kearney is on his way to Massachusetts to bein M. Butler into the Gubernatorial chair. M. Kearney is a workingman.—Exchange.
Yes, he is a "workingman" with his mouth.
His hands are unsoiled.

The cable news nowadays is very ami-cable

PERSONALS.

Mr. Charles E. Stowe, the son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has just been licensed to preach by the Congregational Association. He is said to be clever, is a graduate of Harvard, and has studied at Bonn.

That dreadful paper, the Mobile (Ala.) Register, asserts that, when Senator Thurman had finished his speech in the Ohio Democratic State Convention, the cancele-headed leader of the band struck up "Listen to the moveling-bird." Gladstone's admirers in a London church

sing hymns to the air of the Russian national an-them. Result, at a popular entertainment, when it was put to the vote whose portrait should be sketched, but one hand was raised for Gladstone. Senator Burnside is suffering seriously from the falling of a window upon him at his Bristol residence Thursday of last week. Much anxiety is felt concerning him, as the warmth of the weather and the fatigue of Congress have greatly worn upon him.

The Sultan's present favorite is his chief coffee-bearer, who is permitted to do pretty muca what he will with the affairs of the Empire in consideration of the fact that he carried a message of dismissal to Mehmed Huchdi when the more honest aide-de-camp shrank from the trust with loathing.

Francois Delaup, who founded the New Orleans Bee in September, 1827, has just died at the age of 80, having passed seventy years in the printing business. He was a native of San Domingo. He lost possession of the Bee after a few years, but remained upon it to the last as a proof-A little Russian boy of 9, who had vainly endeavored to induce his widowed mother to break off her shameless liaison with her lover, at last killed her with an ax as she lay asteep, and

buried her body in a grave ne had already dug to the purpose. He has been sentenced to Siberia fo hire, with loss of his civil rights. The D. C. L. degree at Oxford was this year conferred on Lord Hartington, Lord Napies of Magdala, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, Sir James Filzjames Stephra, William Spottiswoods, John Gilbert Talbot, the M. P. for the University, and John Hill Burtos, Historiographes-Royal for Scotland.

Mr. Shaw is a rich old bachelor of Lewis

Mr. Shaw is a rich old bachelor of Lewis County, Kentacky, who lives on a 500-acre farm surrounded by a high fence, goes about in the continue of a monk of the thirteenth century, and devotes his whole time to the entitivation of flowers and tropical fruits. His bees he calls his children, and the birds that follow him and feed from his hand his little angels.

Six jockeys were the pall-bearers at the transpal of William Midwaley, the lockey killed

forcers of William Midgeley, the jockey killed during a hurdle race at Long Branch last week, and the riders in the hurdle race on the day of the funeral all wore crape on their arms. Though none of our Eastern exchanges have mentioned the fact, it was a fatal accident at a hurdle race in New Jersey some thirty-odd years ago which caused hardle rachur to be abundened at the Eastern

WASHI

- Potter Inve once More

Butler Has His Lo with Senate

And Gets Man Were Entirel

Showing the Exce and Impotence Conclu

E. L. Weber Agai Coals by J His Remarkable Ca

Politician On

BUTLER'S

lustr

Substance of S man's Talk v York B

NOW YOU SEE IT, AN Special Dispatch I peared promptly at his co that, in his own mind, h case both against the Veagh Commission. It through a long series of point necessary to esti Hayes and the Louis reached, when it sudd adjourned a further hear His attempt was to show the Packard Legislature quorum in each House, v legal Legislature canvas-ernor strictly according declared Packard elected fact. Packard was elected A LARGER VOTE THAN T and that it was found ne

vass for Governor to make out other parishes in orde Electors a majority. He question as to the utter fionary character of the ! From this he passed to the to break up the Supreme final decision in the canvernor, and here Butler point of his investigation that both the President an mission, acting in concert. overthrowing that part of Supreme Court which w to himself. In this, hor BUTLER PAILED

as Senator Kellogg ter King, whom Butler was appointed upon the re MacVeagh Commission, w by Gen. Thomas C. Ande other active Republican Kellogg himself. The upon the Court, which B have been made upon the Secretary Evarts.

The outcome of the invitation in every material nounced that he had not day. The examination

KELLO THE SENATOR ENLIGHT

gating Committee rest and Senator Kellogg Butler. He testified the people in New Orlean turning Board had acted to return as elected ce

claimed, ought to have be
At the request of Ge
gave a detailed statemen of the respective House and, after reciting the la siderable length, he si was legally inaugurated of 1877, at which time there

Gen. Butler produced the Returning Board's f that, after the Board had Democratic parishes to sembly, it was found there Electors defeated, when Board threw out parishe they had succeeded in the Hayes Electors. The witness stated t figures be the correct fine Board, it left the Genera in both branches, and sti

ors in the minority. By Mr. Butler-When ceeded to give the screw Witness-That is not Q.—How much on the Elector run behind Pac show a majority for Go Republican Electors (Le In the minority. Recess.

After the recess, the ewas continued. He said had a majority, I believe turns of the votes cast originally, and so did N By Mr. Butler-Q.-Florida any statement gone at any time befor graphed two or three time gone favorably. Q.—From what source mation? A.—From my

sult of the election, as from the different fact that in certain pa of terrorism that I bel sence of a fair election My opinion was in relati only. I telegraphed to

al Republican Con to come upon one of my dated Nov. 6, in which that we really carried the returns as they can isbes, and from the parfore been Democratic.

The witness

PRODUCED Teferred to, addressed to, addressed

referred to, addressed dated Nov. 6, which stated in certain parishes, as ple were prevented from intimidation.

The witness—That was sent. Chandler asked mearried the State, and I him this dispatch. The cases where the parish wannounce so many voice announce so many voice. announce so many votes and so many for the where there were charge parishes would be set. The parishes that were in number, where then timidation claimed. To aty, and there is a loud call on Sen-ngın to take the field as a candidate ressional nomination against him.
was one of the faction who bayled and worked the hardest in Commy reduced, and he was one of all who yould against the declarate program investigation. evolutionary purposes. It would surprising if Gen. Brace should assion to practice law in Fond du being interrupted by Congressional

of silver dollars in the Treasury vants, and a Commission on the try to persoade the nations they origit to copy our remonthe ti-Cleveland Herald.

ced and ninety millions of gold dolTreasury which nobody wants, and
m on the way to Europe to try to
nations that both metals should
money rather than give a moWhy is not that right and

of a paragraph yesterday the achewas parenthetically referred anreconstructed Bour's on" paper slip of the pen; it is the Memphis the "unreconstructed Bourbon," st and most reasonable of all ress. When the mercury is ies mistakes are bound to be

the line on Southern newsand Heraid wants a constitutional at no United States Semator shall the Presidency. This object has ished thus far in history without ional provision. It appears to be ny man in the constant conflicts life cannot help but make to defeat him at all times as a andidate.

his Avalanche takes no stock in the ment. It says that "If the Reemories they would recall the that Grantism gave the Dem-use in 1874 and 1876, and brought

party to its knees in the late ion." Somehow, GRANT is not on Davis, it would seem that he ng desire to get back into Con-thould certainly like to see the the late Confederacy put where he most good, but his introduction apple tree" would suit us better in again in Congress.

ice of granting clergymen a vacathe warm weather based on a sup-the great adversary is also idie ummer solstice, or is it supposed there can do enough good work the mouths of copl weather to coun-Devil's bad work during the entire

of the testimony of Mr. Dr. Motte, of the Delavan Institute for the the Deaf and Dumb,—the officers been undergoing an investigation, is grew out of promiscuous kisstermed "the ordinary social free-ladies and gentlemen.

sons who have written anonynications to THE TREDUNE attackssuella, could have saved them-ostage had they thrown their let-waste-basket themselves. The dres the names of writers of let-

tille C .- J. calls Mr. EMERY A. is city, "a notorious Whisky-Ring "assisted in robbing the nation's everal militions of dollars." War-say to Storms, as he did to Hewon't want to fight, but then the sthat he don't.

rs of Texas are running a man or Governor of that State. Can official acts of WILLIAM R. TAYexas! H. STEPHENS continues to fire

heart. A Democratic meeting in sed him, and four counties of his imes' subs tries his 'prentice hand

as a Summer Resort," but it is i feeble. Better copy The Trib-and have something worth read-

is on his way to Massachusetts to a into the Gubernatorial chair. M. orkingman.—Exchange.

'workingman" with his mouth. vs nowadays is very ami-cable

E. Stowe, the son of Mrs. Stows, has just been licensed to agregational Association. He is is a graduate of Harvard, and has

ERSONALS.

that, when Senator Thurman bad that, when Senator Thurman bad than the Ohio Democratic State cancelle-headed leader of the band ten to the mocking-bird." admirers in a London church

ruside is suffering seriously of a window upon him at his Thursday of last week. Much accraing him, as the warmth of d the fatigue of Congress have

s present favorite is his chief to is permitted to do pretty much a the affairs of the Empire in confact that he carried a message of med Ruchdi when the more honest rank from the trust with loathing.

in boy of 9, who had vainly name his widowed mother to tameless linison with her lover, at with an arx as she lay asteep, and a grave ne had already dug for has been sentenced to Siberia for his civil rights.

a degree at Oxford was this a Lord Hartington, Lord Napier Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Ed-Ser James Fitzjames Stephon-goode, John Gilbert Talbot, the territy, and John Hill Burton, Royal for Scotland.

rich old bachelor of Lewis

at follow him and feed from his gels.

were the pall-bearers at the un Midgeley, the jockey killed race at Long Branch last week, the hardle race on the day of the erape on their arms. Though tern exchanges have mentioned fatal accident at a hurdle race in a thirty-odd years ago which hig to be shandoned at the East a sport was resumed at Earstogs indian horses.

WASHINGTON. Potter Investigation-Mill once More in Active Operation.

Rutler Has His Long-Sought Bout with Senator Kellogg,

And Gets Many Facts Which Were Entirely Unlooked For,

Showing the Exceeding Lameness and Impotence of Bully Ben's Conclusions.

E L. Weber Again Drawn Over the Coals by Judge Cox.

His Remarkable Capacity as a Lying Politician Once More Illustrated.

Substance of Secretary Sherman's Talk with the New York Bankers.

NOW YOU SEE IT, AND NOW YOU DON'T. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Butler ap peared promptly at his committee-room to-day. His examination of Senator Kellogg showed that, in his own mind, he had a very clear-cut case both against the President and the Mac-yeagh Commission. It all went on very well through a long series of questionings until that point necessary to establish the case against Hayes and the Louisiana Commission was reached, when it suddenly failed, and Buller

BUTLER'S POINT.

adjourned a further hearing until to-morrow. His attempt was to show the legal election of the Packard Legislature with a Returning Board quorum in each House, which had been recognized by the Government of the State; that this legal Legislature canvassed the vote for Governor strictly according to the State law, and

declared Packard elected; that, as a matter of fact. Packard was elected by A LARGER VOTE THAN THE HAYES ELECTORS, and that it was found necessary after the can-vass for Governor to make a recount, and throw out other parishes in order to give all the flayes Electors a majority. He then proceeded with a question as to the utter illegality and revolu-tionary character of the Nicholl's Government. From this be passed to the attempt of Nicholl's to break up the Supreme Court, which had the final decision in the canvass of votes for Gov-ernor, and here Butler developed the central point of his investigation, which was to show that both the President and the MacVeagh Comeverthrowing that part of the majority of the nimself. In this, however, BUTLER FAILED COMPLETELY,

as Senator Kellogg testified positively that King, whom Butler was claiming to have been ang, whosh batter was craiming to have been appointed upon the recommendation of the MacVeagh Commission, was really recommended by Gen. Thomas C. Anderson and a number of other active Republicans in Louisiana, and by Kellogy himself. The second, appointment Kellogg himself. The second appointment upon the Court, which Butler attempted to fix upon the Commission, was shown by Kellogg to have been made upon the recom

Secretary Evarts.

The outcome of the investigation having thus failed in every material point, Butler announced that he had nothing further to ask today. The examination of Keilogy will con-

KELLOGG.

THE SENATOR ENLIGHTENS THE POTTER COMand Senator Kellogg was examined by Gen. Butler. He testified that the election in Louisiana in 1876 was entirely legal. A great many turning Board had acted improperly in refusing to return as elected certain persons who, they elaimed, ought to have been elected.

At the request of Gen. Butler, the witness gave a detailed statement as to the composition of the respective Houses of the Legislature, and, after reciting the law of Louisiana at co siderable length, he stated that Gov. Packard was legally inaugurated on the 8th of January, 1877, at which time there was

A REPUBLICAN QUORUM IN BOTH HOUSES. Gen. Butler produced tables compiled from the Returning Board's figures, which showed that, after the Board had thrown out sufficien Democratic parishes to elect the General Assembly, it was found there were still two Hayes Electors defeated, whereupon the Returning Board threw out parishes and precincts until they had succeeded in securing a majority of

the Hayes Electors.

The witness stated that, assuming that the figures be the correct findings of the Returning Board, it left the General Assembly Republican in both branches, and still left two Hayes Elect-

ors in the minority.

By Mr. Butler-Whereupon the Board proceeded to give the screw another twist?

Witness—That is not my testimony.
Q.—How much on the returns, as returned by the Returning Board, did the lowest Hayes Elector run behind Packard? A .- These tables show a majority for Governor of 401, while two Republican Electors (Levissee and Joseph) were

in the minority. AFTERNOON SESSION. After the recess, the examination of witness was continued. He said: The Tilden Electors

had a majority, I believe, on the face of the re turns of the votes cast in the different parishes originally, and so did Nicholis. By Mr. Butler-Q.-Did you telegraph to

Florida any statement as to how the State had gone at any time before Dec. 6! A.—I telegraphed two or three times, perhaps, that it had Cone favorably.

Q.—From what source did you obtain information? A.-From my knowledge of the resuit of the election, as indicated by the returns from the different parishes, and the notorious fact that in certain parishes there was a degree of terrorism that I believed would show the ab-

sence of a fair election and justify the Return-My opinion was in relation to the general result only. I telegraphed to friends in Florida to that effect, and also to Chandler, of the Nation-al Republican Committee. I happened recently to come upon one of my telegrams to Chandler, dated Nov. 6, in which I predicated my belief last we really carried the State, judging from the returns as they came in from the close parlines, and from the parishes where they had before been Democratic, and where we were then polling a larger vote than since reconstruction.

The witness

PRODUCED THE TELEGRAM

Peterred to, addressed to Zach Chandler, and

referred to, addressed to Zach Chandler, and dated Nov. 6, which states that terrorism existed in certain parishes, and that the colored people were prevented from voting on secount of intimidation.

animidation.

The witness—That was the kind of dispatch I lens. Chaudier asked me if I believed we had carried the State, and I said I did, and I sent him this dispatch. The Returning Board, in all cases where tent. Chandler asked me if I believed we had carried the State, and I said I did, and I sput lim this dispatch. The Returning Board, in all cases where the parish was not disputed, would amounce so many totes for the Haves Electors and so many for the Tiden Electors; but, where there were charges of irregularities, those parishes would be set aside for further action. The parishes that were laid aside were eighteen in number, where there was more or less intimidation claimed. To the best of my knowledge and belief, I think the returns from the unquestioned parishes would give a major ay to the Republican ticket throughout. It seventeen of the parishes where

there was more or less intimidation, and in avo of which, namely, East and West Felicians, Ouachita, Morehouse, and East Batom Rouge, where the Republicans were thoroughly terrorized, the colored registration was 27,250 and the white registration 29,320,—giving a colored majority of registered voters of 6,549. The vote in these seventeen parishes, as cast on the face of the returns, which there was no dispute about, was 10,370 Republicans only, and 31,232 Democrats. That is, these seventeen parishes, with a colored majority of nearly 7,000, gave a Democratic majority of 10,153. That is

THE BASIS OF INTIMIDATION.

In the forty parishes where we all agreed there was no intimidation, and the election was fair and peaceable, the colored registration in 1376, which was about the same as the previous year's, was 87,999, and the white registration 72,034, showing a colored majority of 15,965. These forty parishes returned the following vote: Republican, 65,000; Democratic, 59,332; giving a Republican majority of 6,000 and unward. These are undoubted statistics, now held by me from the official papers.

Q.—How did you ascertain by registration whether a man was a Republican or a Democrat? A.—We ascertained it only from the fact that different officers kept a tally of the colored people registering and of the white people registering, and we assumed that the colored people woted the Republican ticket and the white people the Democratic, and the result showed the fact in all these forty parishes, not only in 1876, but for the previous two years.

Q.—You assumed by the same reasoning that all the men who voted the Republican ticket were white, and all the men who voted the Republican ticket were black? A.—Not exactly that, but we calculated from that basis, with this modification: that we got as many white voters to vote the Republican ticket as they got colored men to vote the Democratic licket. We judged of the present by the past, because we had tested it in quite a number of elections. The East and West Felicians sho

Q.—What, then, had intimidation to do with altering the registration in 1876? A.—I do not think it had so much to do with altering the registration. It had probably had not much to do with that, except that new colored men would not come forward and register. The buildens

dozers
NEVER AFFECTED REGISTRATION.

NEVER AFFECTED REGISTRATION.

Witness next referred to the inauguration of the Nicholis Government, and related at length the events connected with the seizing by force of the court building, and breaking up of the Court, and subsequent appointment of Judges by Gov. Nicholis as their successors.

Q.—Do you know of any ground of legal right or form of law or constitutional provision by which Nicholis and his people were anything except an organized mob? A.—I know of no reason why Packard and his Government was not the legal State Government of Louisiana, and the Packard Legislature the legal Legislature of the State, the Supreme Court the ture of the State, the Supreme Court the legal and undoubted Supreme Court of the

State of Louisiana.

Q.—Do you not know that after the MacVeagh Commission had disposed of the Packard Legislature Gov. Packard threatened to appeal to the Supreme Court! A.—Yes, sir; he would have submitted his claims if he could, but Nicholls had threat the mit. submitted his claims if he could, but Nicholls had thrust it out.

Q.—After Packard had threatened to appeal to the Supreme Court to determine the legality of his election, did not President-Hayes desiroy the quorum of that Court by appointing King Collector? A.—The fact of his appointing him Collector, and his taking the oath of office, did destroy the Court, on the ground that the taking of one office is the virtual and legal surrender of the other.

of the other.
Q.—Then what Nicholls did by force Presi dent Hayes confirmed by appointing him Col-lector. Was this the same King who, after he had been in office a little while, and the Court was destroyed.

had been in office a little while, and the Court was destroyed,

HAD HIS NAME WITHDRAWN

and his nomination not acted upon by the Senate? A.—He is the same man.

Q.—After the object of his appointment had been accomplished, then the nomination was withdrawn. Where is be now? A.—He is in St.

Landry Parish. He has retired from public life. I do not think the Republicans wanted him as collector.

Collector.

Q.—Then against the wish of the Republicans of Louisians this man, being one of the legal Supreme Judges required to make a legal quorum, was appointed to this officer A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And Mr. P. H. Morgan, who was one of the Judges who held over, was appointed by

that position? A.—I believe he was appointed to such a position.

Q.—And just about that time, was it not?

A.—It was about May of last year, I think.

Q.—Tuen, when Morgan and King had been appointed, Packard

HAD NOT MUCH CHANCE with the Nicholls Judges, had he? A.—I think not.

Q.—I want to ask you, in all solemnity, this: Do you believe, from your knowledge of what took place, that there was any other reason for appointing King Collector than to get him out of that Court so that Packard would not have his rights tried by a legal court?

Mr. Hiscock commenced to make objections, when the witness answered that he could not say as to the matter referred to, whereupon Hiscock withdrew his objection to the question.

Mr. Butler—The objection being withdrawn, I will now ask you if you do not believe that to be the fact?

Mr. Hiscock—I object to that question. I think it hardly competent for any one to swear.

think it hardly competent for any one to swear as to what influenced the President in making such an appointment, or that operated on the mind of Gov. Nicholls in his action in the mat-

such an appointment, or that operated on the mind of Gov. Nicholls in his action in the matter.

By Mr. Butler—I will ask you, then, if you know on whose recommendation King was appointed? A.—I think he was appointed on the recommendation of Thomas C. Anderson, and I recommended him also. That the President did or did not appoint King with reference to his connection with this Court, I cannot, of course, say, but I know Mr. King was on old resident, and, above all, he was an odd-line Whig. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did Bowles Butler recommend him? [Laughter.] A.—I should not be surprised if such was the case. He had been a member of the Legislature for a number of years, and I recommended him on the ground of his being an old resident and

AN OLD-LINE WHIG.

Q.—Do you know who recommended Judge Morgan to the postition he obtained? A.—I think he was appointed by Mr. Evarts on his own motion.

think he was appointed by Mr. Evarts on his own motion.

Q.—Was not the question mooted about Gov. Packard appointing to the Supreme Coart before the Court was broken up! A.—I think the matter had been discussed by himself and friends before that.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. King's name was withdrawn about the time Boulds Baker returned from Texas! [Laughter.] A.—I do not think his name was ever sent in. There was an extra session of the Senate afterwards, I do not think his hame was ever set in. There was an extra session of the Schate afterwards, and Lawrence's name was sent in for Collector. It was said King declined at the last moment, in order to relieve the President of all embarrassment, but not, I think, until it was sunderstood that he would not be reappointed. Adjourned until Friday.

POTTER TO SHERMAN. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The following

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The following letter explains itself:

House of Representatives, July 10.—Sir: I received this more ing your letter of the 8th inst., and have lead it oefore the Committee. Geh. Garfield, and other gentlemen who visited Louisiana named in the list seat me by Mr. Snelladarger, will-be summoned for as early a date as practicable. As to the Weber examination, neither deh. Cox nor myself could remain over the 3d, and, as he desired Weber to be in New Orleans for further examination by him on the 10th, it was arranged that Messrs. Hunton and Springer should centime Weber's examination so far as that they desired to do so that day, and that Mr. Shellabarger should attend for Gen. Cex. The stenographer's attuites of the seasion do not disclose any objection by Mr. Shellabarger which was not assented to, nor any request of his refused, and I understand from those gontlemen that they were not aware that any difference between them and Mr. Shellabarger as to the conduct of the examination existed whatever, nor that anything occurred to which he took exception. As to the publication by you of your letters to the Committee, I do not find that I was under any misapprehension. Your letters of the 20th of May, 1st and 10th of June, and 8th of July were published in fall when sent. That to which Mr. Morrison proposed a reply was not inceed a feel published, but the substance of it was given to the press at the time.

As to the testimony of intunidation in the Parishes of East and West Felicians proposed, in neither of these parishes did the election officers make any protests with the retains, and as received by the Returning Board the returns of the election of 1876 in those parishes stood absolutely without objection. Afterwards Anderson, as Supervisor of East, and Wester as Supervisor of West Felicians, undertook to furnish protests upon which the Returning Board might reject the vote of those parishes. It is claimed they did tass

without cause, solely for political purposes, and because of political promises, and it is in evidence that they have themselves confessed this. It is also claimed that the fact that there was not a Republican vote cast in certain sections which had theretofore been largely Republican, was the result of a conspiracy to withhold the Bepublican vote there in order to afford a pretense for claiming that result as occasioned by intimidation, and thereby furnish ground for the rejection of those parishes.

The Committee have not considered that the evidence you propose (and which has been taken by former Committees) of certain alleged manders, whippings, and raidings not known to Weber or Anderson, por connected with the alleged conspiracy, and upon which neither they nor the parties engaged in the conspiracy actadould have a bearing upon these questions, nor upon the action of the Returning Board on their protests, and they therefore decided not to take the same. Where, in the course of the drammation, the witnesses (T. H. Jenes, Prikin, and Weber) have referred to intimidation in these parishes, it has been incidentally, or as bearing upon the conspiracy. Should it later appear that the specific acts to which you refer have any bearing noon the conspiracy, or upon the good laith of weber or Anderson, or of the Returning Board in respect of their protests, the Committee will then consider the practicability of taking testimony, and that in contradiction of it, or of permitting you to use instead the reports of such testimony, and that in contradiction of it, or of permitting you to use instead the recommittee. Respectfully, your obedient servant, Charkson N. Pytters.

To the Hon. John Sherman.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Before the Potter Sub-Committee to-day Hiram Smedley testified. Being shown by Mr. Cox the Anderson-Weber agreement, he said: "I saw the name of D. A. Weber signed to that paper by J. W. Jones, Notary Public, in the back room of my coffee-Notary Public, in the back room of my confec-house on Exchange alley. Jones spent most of his time about my place. Only saw Jones sign Weber's name once. Don't know whether the paper was a single or a double sheet. About two months ago, before Dix went to Washington, I had a conversa-tion with him. He said they wanted him to swear he had seen Weber sign the An-derson. Weber sugressed in the could not."

derson-Weber agreement, but he could not."

To Mr. Blackburn—Jones had the reputation signing other people's name, and firing up crooked papers. To the best of my knowledge and belief, when Dix and Wilder certify that Weber's name was signed to the Anderson Weber agreement at the date given they certify so a falsehood. I told Seymour a few days ago that he knew his certificate was untrue.

L. WEBER
was examined by Mr. Cox as to his testimon Boutwell Committee. Mr. Cox read from the report of that Committee the questions pro-pounded and answers given by Weber at that time, asking witness whether they were true or false as to each question, which relate to

violence, intimidation, threats, murder, and all manner of outrage, as charged at that time, inciuding the acts of relators.

The answers given by witness were similar in almost every case, only slightly varied by circumstances. Witness said his testimony was given then in most cases from information regiven then in most cases from information received, and proceeded to explain the circumstances under which he testified at the instance
of Gov. Kellogg, and said many of his statements were made Tor political effect; that he
knew at the time they were not true. Some of
the statements he believed at the time were
true, but he knew now they were untrue.
Witness explained his misunderstanding of
the objects of the regulation, which he knew
now was to break up stealing and dealing in
seed-cotton after night.
Witness said that the statements then made
were

NOT WILFULLY PALSE, but, from hearsay and imagination, my inter-tion was to tell the truth. He thinks in mos cases he told the Committee the truth, as un-derstood by him at that time, but he knows now that those statements were laise. I was never warned away from the parish; had no informa-tion that would justify me in making these

atements.
In answer to Mr. Cox in regard to THE SHERMAN LETTER,
witness said be found it in a box sent from his
brother at Bayout Sara to his father-in-law's
warehouse in Donaldsonville. He found the
letter after Mrs. Jenks' visit; tore it up at once
heaves it avroused my brother's westerdoing. because it exposed my brother's wrong-doing My brother told me there were no grounds for

My brother told me there were no grounds for protesting the parish.

Witness admitted he had been indicted, forfeited his bond, and afterwards, at the suggestion of the District-Attorney, made a false affidavit in order to have the bond restored.

Weber was on the stand three hours under Mr. Cox's cross-examination. He several times became very much excited; accused Mr. Cox of browbeating him, and appealed to the Committee for protection. tee for protection.
Witness said the visiting statesmen who made
the pro.nises were responsible for the protests
made by Weber, Anderson, and others.

made by weber, Anderson, and others.

GETS EXCITED.

In answer to the question relating to his indictment, witness, turning to Mr. Cox, said excitedly: "You Republicans could use my brother who is dead, to day you could use us on the stand to swear to any kind of a rie that you wanted the order to any kind of a rie that you wanted the order to any kind of a rie that you wanted in order to support and sustain you to day; that you can't use me as your tool, you propose to ruin me."

Gov. Cox disclaimed any such notion as that imputed to him by witness, and said he wanted to give witness an opportunity to vindicate himself.

RESUMPTION.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S TALK WITH NEW YORK BROKERS. NEW YORK, July 11.—Secretary Sherman met. had a conference with him in regard to the opera tions of the Treasury Department in the prepa ration for the resumption of specie payments. The Secretary stated that he had no new loans to offer and no new measures to propose. He expressed the belief that, with the aid of the shipments of coin from Europe, which are looked for during the year, the gold premium would gradually disappear before the time when the Treasury Department would time when the Treasury Department would be able to redeem the legal-tender notes, and maybap before Congress assembles in December. Mr. Sherman said that the coin now in the Treasury was amply sufficient for the purposes of resumption, and that he would make no further sales of bonds on this account.

Members of the Syndicate expressed themselves as being in accord with these views, and pledged themselves to assist him in carrying out the Resumption act.

Later in the day Secretary Sherman had a conference with prominent bank officials, and

Later in the day Secretary Sherman had a conference with prominent bank officials, and the conversation was similar to the above. He said he was about to pay out silver freely, and he desired the banks to work in harmony with the Treasury Department, and this toey assured him they would do. Mr. Sherman expressed confidence in his ability to resume at once if necessary, and the bankers were generally of opinion that there was nothing to prevent resumption to-day. The Secretary said that although he could not begin to redeem greenbacks before January, yet it was in his power at any time to pay checks and drafts upon the Treasury in specie, and intimated that he would soon begin to do so. No specifie date was named, but a member of the Syndicate said after the conference that he would not be surprised to see the Treasury-paying out gold on or before the 1st of August.

RIVER-IMPROVEMENTS.

SCHEMES FOR IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION O THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the Board of Engineer officers is instructed to take into consideration the improvement of low-water navigation of the Mississippi River, and to submit a pian therefor, together with recommendations for the most practical measures to be adopted from time to time in order to secure its earliest and most economical completion. The Board will consist of Cof. F. C. Barnard, Col. Z. B. Tower, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Bardard, Col. Z. B. lower, Lieut.Col. H. G. Wright, and the following officers in
charge of the improvements or surveys of the
Mississippi River during the consideration of
specified portions of the river: For that portion
of the river above the mouth of the Illinois,
Col. F. H. Simpson and Maj. F. U. Narguahart;

Col. F. H. Simpson and Maj. F. U. Narguahart; for that portion between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio, Col. F. H. Simpson and Maj. C. R. Suter; for that portion below the mouth of the Ohio, Maj. C. B. Comstock and Maj. C. R. Suter.

The Board will also take into consideration and submit plans for the improvement of low-water navigation of the Missouri River, and the most practicable measures to be adopted to secure its earliest execution. For the consideration of this subject Col. F. H. Simpson and Maj. C. R. Suter will be associated with the Board as members thereof. The Board will receive its instructions from the Chief of Engineers, and make its reports to him. The Board will assemble in St. Louis Aug. 14 next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and is authorized to adjourn from time to time, sub-

NOTES AND NEWS.

EX-SUPT. BURLING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Previous the removal of Supt. Burling, a long letter was received from him by the Treasury Depart-ment pleading for a full hearing of his case, and setting forth reasons for the Department exer-cising great leniency in his case. The reply to this letter, however, was removal. The Department dectines to furnish the letter of Burling for publication, upon the ground that, having removed him, it would be considered as an act of unnecessary severity to give his letter of appeal, which was almost altogether too personal to publish?

al to publish

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The prime cause of the Brannock war turos out to be one for which the Democracy should be held to strict account. While the Department had made a close estimate of the amount needed to furnish them with supplies under the strict terms of the arreement with this trice, the Democratic House cut this appropriation so low that the Department was only able to spend a fraction over four cents a day for each adult Indian. This, of course, caused great suffering, and was the moving cause and the beginning of the troubles.

MORE BONDS CALLED IN.

MORE BONDS CALLED IN.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called in the following 5.20 bonds of 1865. Principal and interest will be paid on and after the 11th of October next, and the interest beases of that day: Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely: \$50. No. 62,001 to No. 65,000, both inclusive; \$100, No. 106,001 to No. 76,200 both inclusive; \$100, No. 106,001 to No. 76,200, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 185,001 to No. 76,200, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 185,001 to No. 140,000, both inclusive; botal coupons, \$2,500,000. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1870, as follows: \$50, No. 2.901 to No. 2,250, both inclusive; \$100, No. 17,604 to No. 17,850, both inclusive; \$500, No. 10,201 to No. 10,450, both inclusive; \$500, No. 83,701 to No. 34,400, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 33,701 to No. 34,400, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 17,101 to No. 17,730, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 17,101 to No. 17,730, both inclusive. Total registered, \$2,500,000. Aggregate, \$5,000,000. MORE BONDS CALLED IN.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day, \$496,5000. It appears from an official statement furnished by the Indian offices in reply to criticism that have recently appeared on the subject of purchases of beef for the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail and the other Sioux Agencies, that

purchases of beef for the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail and the other Sioux Agencies, that the new contracts were made at exceptionally low rates, no bid so low having been-offered the preceding year, and are a clear saving to the Government or \$240,000 over the contracts of last year, even irrespective of stipulations for more favorable to the Government.

APPOINTMENTS.

Richard W. Prendergast, of Ohio, has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper, and Frank F. Strong, Internal Revenue Gauger, for the First District of Ohio.

STANLEY MATTHEWS AND THE SUPREME BENCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—It has leaked out here, from sources entitled to the highest consideration, that an armagement has been completed whereby Justice Swayne will be given, in March next, a foreign appointment, and Mr. Stahley Matthews, whose Senatorship expires at the same time, will be appointed to the Supreme-Bench vicance thus caused. There have been ruinors of this before, but as the story now comes it leaves no doubt that the arrangement is concluded.

HARDSHIPS OF AN UNCONFIRMED COLLECTOR.

There have been rumors of this before, but as the story now comes it leaves no doubt that the arrangement is concluded.

Madenti's of an unconfirmed collector. **Dispatch to New York World.

**Washingfon, D. C., July S.—The ex-Collector of Customs at Sitka, Al. T., Henry C. De Ahna, has reached Washington after great trials and tribulations, and has prepared a statement of his case, which he has forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury to be presented at the Cabinet meeting to morrow. De Ahna was appointed Collector at Sitka in August, 1877, previous to which time he had served his party in various official positions. Secretary Sherman, who is accused, possibly unjustly, of being interested in the Alaska Seal Fur Company, opposed De Ahna's appointment. The appointed drew \$1,250 from the Treasury to pay his expenses to Sitka, and after receiving the President's blessing started with' his family. There being no Government vessel on which Mr. De Ahna could reach Alaska, he went to Victoria, H. C., leaving his family in Sau Francisco, and \$608 a Portland steamer for Sitka, arriving in that port on the 21st of October.

Soon after the meeting of Congress at the extra session last October, the President sent De Ahna's nomination to the Senate for confirmation, A person named Langhorne, whom De Ahna in his statement calls a "scoundrel," made charges against the Collector, and Senator Conking used them to secure De Ahna's rejection. Notice of his rejection by the Senate was sent to him at San Francisco, but he failed to receive it, and subsequently he was again notified at Sitka and that he was no longer in the service of the Government. This notification reached him after he had sent a report to Washington, as ne says, to the effect that the annual collections of the port only amounted to about \$1.500 per annum (the salary of the Collector is \$3.500), and that, be sides attending to his formal official duties, he had attempted to build up the industries of the Territory by establishing schools, missions, etc. Th would have been confirmed, as the charges against him were manifestly untrue. De Ahua's petition is for the purpose of obtaining relief rom the Administration for the hardships he

has undergone in the performance of his duty. He owes the Government about \$900.

CASUALTIES. A WATERSPOUT.
DEADWOOD, D. T., July 11.—This evening's Times contains an account of a cloud-burst at Rapid City, about forty miles from Deadwood. It says the waterspout struck Rapid Vailey on Tuesday evening and played havoc with life and property. The river at Rapid City raised fifteen feet in an hour and a haif, deluging farms and gardens, carrying away bridges, damaging freight gardens, carrying away bridges, damaging freight in transit to the Hills, and drowning a man by the name of Billings. The slood came up so rapidly that a camp of freighters on the bottom across the river from Rapid City was swept away. One of the freighters was drowned. At last accounts his body had not been recovered. A large built train belonging to Pratt & Ferris, of Sidney, was caught in the flood, and it is thought much of the freight has been destroyed.

WHISKY EXPLOSION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.—A singular acci-

FLEEING.

The Defeated Hostiles Beating the Back Track in All Directions.

Troops Waiting to Intercept Them at Every Mountain Pass.

The Larger Towns So Lately Menaced Entirely Out of Danger.

A Rotten Stockade New Sufficient to Discomfit the Demoralised Ab-

origines. PORTLAND, July 11.—Following is a dispatch eccived by Gov. Chadwick from Gen. Howard, ated Camp Chadwick, Bear Creek, July 9: "We appear to have met the main body of In-dians. It will be necessary to treat those Co-lumbia Indians who are aiding the enemy with guides, and boats, and ammunition just as Kress and Wilkins are doing. No large place like Heppner, Pendleton, or Walla Walla is in danger from them. They kill the herds of iso-lated farmers and small parties, and seek for horses more than for any other property. The smallest stockade keeps them off. I have sent a column in pursuit of those who escaped from us yesterday after the battle, and am encamped here near water

to rest and refresh our animals while our scouts examine trails in different directions." THE TROUBLES PROBABLY OVER.

The telegraphic operator at Umatilla sends the following: "Have just learned by telegraph from Walla Walla that Howard will be in Walla Walla this evening and take the train from that city to Wallula with his command, then take boat from that point and THE TROUBLES PROBABLY OVER. proceed to the head of navigation on Snake River. The Indians have evaded the General, and are now making for the mouth of the Grande Ronde River, where they expect to cross the Snake. Capt. Wilkinson, in command of the patrol-boat Northwest, has just left here for Long Island, about fifteen miles below here, where some renegade Indians are suspected of crossing horses and plunder. He will return immediately after examining the country about there, and go directly to Wal-

BAKER CITY. BAKER CITY, Ore., July 11 .- The town has been under great excitement for the past two days, caused by the continued reports of hostiles coming in on the North Powder River. Families and stock for miles around have been gathering in here and at Union since the 9th inst., but, from return-ing scouts, we learn that all reports as yet are false. Col. Sanford's command is camped at Oro Dell, Grande Ronde, in readiness to intercept the hostiles should they attempt to go north via Grand Ronde. He has a company of soldiers now sconting the Upper Grande Ronde River, and Capt. Egbert is now on the North Powder River, and has scouts out in all directions. He has a company on the head-waters of Clover Creek, and, from the vicinity of the troops and scouts, it is almost impossible for the hostfles to cross north through this section without being intercepted by some of these troops. Scouts in from Howard say the hos-

tiles have broken into different bands, some traveling north and some south on the back track. track.

THE RETREAT.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—A Portland dispatch, under date of Umatilla, July 11, says:

"A private dispatch received here says the hostiles, whipped back into the mountains by Gen. Howard, have now started eastward for Snake River, along the ridge of the Blue Mountains, between Grand Ronde and the Columbia Valley. They will cross Meacham's Road between the Summit and the Pelican, and, turning somewhat south, pass into the Willowa, and cross the Snake River at the mouth of the Salmon. If the Indians are again whipped back they will move northeast into the Salmon Mountains, or southeast along the Powder River Mountains to the crossing of the Snake near Old's Ferry.

The Grande Ronde Valley is now in the most The Grande konde valley is now in the most danger, and ours is about past unless the Columbia or Yakima Indians take a hand in the fight. The John Day and other streams of South Birch Creek are comparatively safe; also the Columbia River between here and Wallula.

the Columbia River between here and Wallula.

THE PIUTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—The Plute Chief Natchez, with several companions, arrived last night for a conference with Get. McDowell. He says the plan of the hostiles is to gather all the tribes in the vicinity of the Columbia River; then return on their trail, and drive out the whites and friendly Indians from Southern Idaho and vicinity.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

OMAHA. Neb., July 11.—Bashoho and his sons, Bawok and Bernard, Bannock Indians captured some time ago, who are regarded as very dangerous Indians, have been brought to Omaha Barracks as prisoners of war. Bashoho is the father of Tambingo, who was hanged for the murder of Aleck Roden, and also the father of Oneija, who shot a couple of freighters.

Too MUCH ECONOMY IN CONGRESS THE ORIGINAL CAUSE OF THE WAR—THE TRIBES IN THE FIELD—TWO GREAT WAR PARTIES.

The last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that the savage tribes of Idaho and Eastern Oregop, which are taking part.

The last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that the savage tribes of Idaho and Eastern Oregon, which are taking part, more or less, in the present war, number about 7,400 souls. They are capable of sebding into the field 2,500 warriors; and the telegraphic dispatches printed above indicate that about that number of savages have already joined the two great war parties which are memacing the settlements of that region, and with which a heavy battle may be fought any day now by the troops under command of Gen. Howard. The census of the tribes is as follows:

Fort Hall Agency... Shoshones... 1,507
Sneepeaters... Pannocks... 940
Shoshones... 1,507
Sneepeaters... 940
Shoshones... 1,507
Sneepeaters... 940
Grande kon.e Agency... Fond d'Creilles. 600
Grande kon.e Agency... Piutes... 759
Malhewr Agency... Piutes... 759
Umattlia Agency... Cayuses... 849
Roving Indians on the Columbia, renegaces, etc... 2,000
The Indians at these Agencies have been kept

WHISKY EXPLOSION.
Firstness, Pa. July IL—A singular accident, attended with fatal results, occurred at Steuberville, O., this afternoon. Join Staughter, a boy 12 years of age, while lounging in his father's about, fell against a barrel parily riled with whisky, which was lying in a wind of the room. The barrel fell upon the floor and exploded with a lound not only the singular delay of Congress in make from which will be a barrel parily riled with whisky, which was lying in a wind only on the saunty side of the room. The barrel fell upon the floor and exploded with a lound not long, and the same of the same of

anocks into the Owyhes country, in the sat corner of Oregon. One incident of verement on the part of the Indians was a timen as eventeen citizens and about 100

anght between seventeen eltieses and shout 100 indians, about June 6, in which two volunteers and eight Indians were killed.

A concentration of Indians took place in Southwestern Oregon, and, on June 28, Bernard came upon a camp of them 1,500 strong. He had only 300 men, but he surprised the camp, routed it about 2 a. m., and chased the band for ten miles. A large number of Indians were killed. Bernard lost four killed and three wounded. The savages retreated to Stein's Mountain. Gen. Howard arrived on the field after the fight, with Miles and Downeer, having marched fort-dwe miles a day to catch up with Bernard. From Stein's Mountain the Indians moved northward to Camp Harney and Canyon City. They attacked neither place, but concentrated on John Day River, where they are in camp, 1,600 strong, according to the dispatches printed above.

The other band of hostile Indians is on what is called Camas Prairie, north of the Salmon River, in Central Idaho, the scenes of the outbreak by Joseph's band of Nez Perces last yearty is composed chiefly of Snakes, and is about 1,000 strong.

The Klamaths at the agency in Southwestern Oregon began to commit depradations about 1,000 strong.

The Klamaths at the agency in Southwestern Oregon began to commit depradations about 1,000 strong.

The Klamaths at the agency in Southwestern Oregon began to commit depradations about 1,000 strong.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Press dispatches in relation to the number of Indians on the war-path in Idaho and Eastern Oregon are not credited at the Indian Office. The number of Indians reported on reservation, 897: Lemin Reservation, 940; Malhour Reservation, 575: total, 4,200. An agent has reported that the Indians at Lemin Agency are quiet, while from Umatilla Reservation the report is received that the indians engaged in lostile novements in the Northwest. They assert that the people in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington Territory have been worked into a grand scare over the rumors as to the surpation, which there is no claim in the case.

WASH

sensational dispatches from the Northwest v gradually subside, and the Indian war will the over. They laugh at the dispatches of the morning, announcing a fight between India and a company of volunteers, in which forty the volunteers were killed.

SPORTING.

THE PEDESTRIANS. THE PEDESTRIANS.

The O'Leary-Schmehl walk at the Exposition
Building was visited by a great number of people yesterday, and especially last evening. The
attraction of the great walker and his champion belt drew more ladies than are usually seen at an exhibition of the kind. The scores printed below show that the champion was so to discourage the backers of the other man. The 100th mile was completed by O'Leary in 22:47 and by his opponent in 23:54. The record was nothing remarkable, being about three hours slower than the best, but this is fairly to be accounted for by the heat and the fact that neither man wished to pump himself out on the neither man wished to pump himself out on the first of a three days' journey. It began last evening to look as though O'Leary had made an attempt beyond any one's power in expecting to walk 275 miles to Schmehl's 250. He was, however, in first-class condition up to the hour when this report closes, and had esten heartily of chicken and other nourishments. Schmehl was also in good form, and to-night is very likely to give some idea of the prospects of the race. Following is the score up to 1 a. m.:

SCHMEHL. Mile.

made his first five miles in fifty-three minutes which is, however, not very fast time, the record being 36:32. The contest resulted in the first prize, \$25, by Hafe, who walked the twenty five miles in five hours and twenty-two minutes the second prize, \$13, by Albert Simons; and the third prize, \$10, by Rosche. This avening there will be another twenty-five-mile tournamen commenced at 8 o'clock, the number of competitors to be limited to eighteen, all or whom patitors to be limited to eighteen, all or whom patitors to be limited to eighteen, all or whom patitors to be is a silver goolet and \$5; second a silver cup and \$2; while the party coming it third will receive a silver mug for his efforts all entries should be made with Mr. Johnson Treasurer of the Exposition Building, on o before 5 o'clock this alternoon.

Special Dispute to The Pribune.

New York, July 11.—Mr. Moses Bensinger, the representative of the backers of Jacob Schaefer, who was matched to play William Sexton in a great contest to be played in three cities, has written to the press in reference to the collapse of the arrangements for the meeting, giving his version of the affair, and recounting his efforts made to insure the playing of the match. "I have," he says, "left nothing undone which could in reason be asked to smooth the misunderstanding, and no financial considerations have deterred Mr. Schaefer and his friends from doing everything to further the progress of the match. Though denying the justice and fairness of Sexton's claim, I was willing to make great concession, and I therefore in Mr. Buck's office publicly offered to pay all the expenses already incurred and to make Sexton a present of \$1,000 out of the winnings, providing the game went forward and he was defeated. These overtures have falled, and Mr. Sexton and his backers insist upon doing the moral if not legal injustice of taking advantage of an accident to claim the sist upon doing the moral if not legal injustice of taking advantage of an accident to claim the \$1,000 I had deposited. The course he has chosen is not justified by precedent nor upheld by any one outside the drcle of his partisans. Mr. Sexnon knows that the business interests of Mr. Schaefer were in the hands of Mr. Parker, and that his failure to deposit the final stakes on the day and hour specified was the result of a serious accident incapacitating him for business. He knows further that, as soon as I was informed of the extent of Parker's illness. I hastened to place the money in Mr. Buck's hands at the earliest moment possible. As he has taken advantage of an unavoidable accident to throw up the match, the responsibility is his, and not mine. No sensible motive for his course is apparent, unless it be that Mr. Sexton and his friends did not on second thought choose to risk the stakes they had involved in the match. The \$1,000 of mine which he has taken cannot have inspired his action, for, having claimed the forfeit, he is compelled by the original agreement to pay the expenses for hall-rent and advertising already incurred. amountsist upon doing the moral if not legal injustice ing claimed the forfeit, he is compelled by the original agreement to pay the expenses for halternt and advertising already incurred, amounting to over \$600. Does he prefer the trifling sum remaining to his chance of winning \$5,000, which he would certainly receive from the stakes and door money, if he won the match in three great cities specified in the agreement! 'A fiter expressing his regret that negotiations for the match must be considered at an end, he throws the responsibility for their failure upon Sexton's backers rather than himself. In concluding, he says the matter is forever abandoned, and that he and Schaefer intended to leave town to-night.

BASE-BALL.

The Chicagos and Milwaukees tried to play their eighth game yesterday, and were discouraged by rain which came down on them furiously. The day was hot and oppressive. Ferguson won the toss and the other side led off with two runs. Dairymple's bounder was alightly muffed by Hankinson, and a passed ball gave blue search. muffed by Hankinson, and a passed bail gave him second. Peters went out on a beautifully taken fly-tip, and Goodman was captured by Cassidy. Foley hit down to McClellan, and he failed to handle it cleanly, but added to his record by making a while, high throw home, and the bail, getting under the seats, hid itself iong enough to let Foley all the way around, making two runs. In the second inning Holbert hit a three-baser, and when Golden hit to Ferguson he tried to come home, and would have been caught but for Harbidge's muff of Ferguson's throw. Two wild pitches and Dalrymple's hit brought in two runs, making the Milwaukee score four. The Caicagos earned a run in the third by Remsen's hit, a clever steal, and two outs. Rain began to fail in the second inning, but in the first half of the fifth it came down with such force as to postpone the game until to-day. The feature of the play was the excellent spowing made by Cremer at

second base. He played that position as well as could be asked, and the team has certainly been strengthened by putting him there and Peters at short.

The record yesterday was one bit for Harbidge, two for Anson, one (a three-baser) for Cassidy, one for Larkin, and one for Remsen, or six for the Chicagos. For the Milwaukees, Dalrymple got one, Bennett one, and Holbert one, as three-baser. one,—a three-baser.

The game will be played off at 3:45 this after-

noon.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 11.—The most exciting game of ball ever played in this city occurred to-day between the Feoria Reds and the Davenports, the latter winning by a score of 7 to 5, in twelve innings.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—Boston, 8; Indianapolis, 4. CINCINNATI, O., July 11.—Cincinnati, 2; Providence, 13.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Forest City, 7; Hop UTICA, July 11.—Lowels, 12; Uticas, 7.

THE TURF. COLUMBUS, O., July 11 .- In the 2:25 race at the Driving-Park meeting this afternoon, there were seven starters—Darby. Tom Keeler, Belle were seven starters—Darby, Tom Keeler, Belle Brassfield, Modoc, Lewinski, Edwin Forrest, and Crown Prince. Lewinski and Modoc were the favorites in the pools. Belle Brassfield won the first heat, and Darby, entered by Dan Mace, the three following heats and race. Time, 2:23%; 2:25; 2:25. Belle second, Keeler third, Lewinski, fourth.

In the 2:30 class there were nine starters. M. A. Pierce & Co.'s Edward won in three straight heats. Time, 2:25: 2:25; 2:25; Bay Dick second, Gray Salem third, Wooley fourth.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, Washingfon, D. E., July 12-1 a. m.-indica-tions-For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, warmer, clear or partly couldy weather, southwarmer, clear or partly couldy weather, southerly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy and dondy weather, with rain, easterly, veering to warmer southerly winds, and lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, warmer southeasterly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, stationary or higher pressure.

Local Observations.

Chicago, July 11.

Time. Bar. The Hu. Wina. Pel. Rn. Weather B:S3 a.m. 30, 113 68 60 N. E. 5 30 Cloudy, 11:18 a.m. 30, 062 78 78 8. E. 6 Cloudy, 2:00 p.m. 39, 842 53 79 8. E. 6 Cloudy, 8:S3 a. ii. 28, 842 53 79 8. E. 6 Thring, 9:00 p.m. 42, 867 72 60 8. E. 9 48 Thring, Maximum, 86; minimum, 66.

Maximum, 86; minimum, 66.

Canoago, July 11-Mi Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

FINANCIAL NEW YORK, July 11 .- Ex-Collector Th Murphy has made an assignment for of his creditors to William Scott, Jr.

When lips receive a rosy flush,
And teeth become a dazzling white
Beneath the efforts of the brush,
When Sozodont is used aright.
The mouth becomes sweet, pare, and warm,
And the fresh breath ap odorous charm. BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Increased Demand for Money-New York Exchange Still Firm.

Bank Taxes-Business Failures-Bonanza Yield--Daily · Quotations.

Active Produce Markets-An Early Advance, Followed by Weak Closing in Grain and Provisions.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers report rather more demand for dis-counts. It comes mainly from the wool and lum-ber districts, and some little preparation is no-ticed also from the wheat-producing sections of the West. For the season, and considering the extremely hot westher, business is fairly satisfac-tory. These reports come mainly from the banks that do a general business. Banks whose accounts are mostly with the nackers have as usual a veryere mostly with the packers have as usual a very mostly with the packers nave as usual a very e surplus, which they are glad to loan on call hort time paper at very low figures, -about 4@5 cent being the usual rates. The ordinary ge to customers is, as heretefore, 8@10 per

York exchange is firm at 60c premium per \$1,000 between banks. Good, steady customer are still supplied at par; but small depositors and outside parties may consider themselves fortunate if they get it at a fraction above the rate between banks—say 1/6-1-10. The bank clearings were \$2,000,000.

BANK TAXES.

The banks have a chronic grievance in the shape of what they regard as onerous taxes, which they claim discriminates against them and their values as compared with other property. An lowa Cashier writes to the New York Journal of Commerce:

Relief must come, or the banks must perish, and the latter must take such measures as will lead thereto; such, for instance, as a universal withdrawal of capital stock, and the practice of charging the tax on deposits to the depositors. The present system of taxation, if persisted in, will before many years drive to the wall a sufficient number of banks to precipitate a panic such as this country has not seen yet.

Of course the lows bank may have some local grievance, more severe than that which weighs

grievance, more severe than that which weight down the banks in general; but that the complaints of the banks have a foundation in justice there can be no doubt. The business public and the people generally cannot afford to drive them to the wall as the Iowa cashier predicts with such

The country should not be surprised if in-reased activity should be found in the bankrupt ourts. The Repealing act goes into effect on the 1st of September; and those who from necessity or for a reason far from reputable and honest determine to wipe out their debts and begin anew, will "go in" during the next seven weeks. But business will be more healthy and stable after the bankrupt courts have the last of the "lame ducks" within their grasp, and the country will then feel that the worst is over. It will mark off its losses and begin anew, and business thereafter

THE FABULOUS YIELD OF THE BONANZAS.

San Francisco Post.

Credible anthority estimates the total yield of precious metals in Peru from 1630 to 1803 at \$1, 232,000,000, of which three mines—the Cerro de Pasco, Huaigayoc, and Huantazaya—yielded in round figures \$850,000,000. Nearly two-fifths of this enormous sum was the product of the Cerro de Pasco mine. But the \$340,000,000 yielded by this historical mine was the aggregate for a period of 173 years. Between 1545 and 1759 the total yield of Potosi was \$1,000,000,000. The present yield of the 1,000 or more mines in the district is less than \$2,500,000 annually. Compared with the product of the conanzas, these mines, which placed Spain in the front ranks of the nations of the earth. and through which only her great military and navial active ments were possible—these tales of almost fabulous wealth pale into insignicance. Of the \$275,000,000 which the Comstock lode has yielded since its discovery twenty years ago. \$100.000,000 has been taken alone from the Consolidated Virginia and California mines. Nearly every dollar of this vast amount has been taken out since 1872. THE PABULOUS YIELD OF THE BONANZAS.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE. day's sales were as follows:

No Farther (Black Hills)...

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. An advance of 1/2 in sterling is noted. We quote rates at New York and Chicago as follows:

GOVERNMENT BONDS. GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold, 100% bid. Greenbacks, 99% in coln. LOCAL SECURITIES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Gold steady at 100%.

Borrowing rates, fiat to 2 per cent.

Governments were generally steady.

Railroad bonds, with a few exceptions,

weak and lower. The feature was a drop of 6 per cent in Alton & Terre Haute second preferred, to 53. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consolidated 7s rose to 142, and South Pacific firsts to 84.

7s rose to 13.2, and South Pacific firsts to 84. State scentities were dull.

The stock market was buoyant and higher in early dealings, and there was a further improvement in prices of ½ to 1½. The strongest stocks were Lake Shore, Pittsbarg, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Northwestern, and St. Paul. During the afternoon the market was lower, and, under short sales by bears, New Jersey Central fell off 2½, and the general list ½ to 1½, the latter Morrits & Essex. At the close a firmer tone prevailed, and prices showed a recovery of ½@½. The investment shares were noticeably firm. Western Union earnings show an increase of \$22,000 for the fourth week in June, and \$18,500 for the first week in July. The earnings for the quarter are \$170,000 in excess of the estimate. guarter are \$170,000 in excess of the estimate.
Transactions aggregated 139,000 shares, of which
9,000 were Erie Lake Shore, 7.000 Northwestern
common, 9,000 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul com-

notion were krie Lake Snore, 7,000 Northwestern Jommon, 9,000 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 preferred, 6,300 Pittsburg, 21,000 Lackawanna, 8,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Morris & Essex, 1,600 Michigan Central, 2,500 Union Pacific, 3,000 Cuicago, Burlington & Quincy, 2,000 Western Union, and 2,000 Pacific Mail.

Money market easy at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3624.

Money market as, 1,368, 000.

Customs receipts, \$398, 000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$270, 000.

Clearings, \$7.000, 000.

Sterling exchanges, bankers' bills, 484.

Sight exchangeson New York, 487.

Bar sliver, here, 115@115½ in greenbacks, 114% in gold. Silver coin, 1@14, per cent



NEW ORLEANS,
New ORLEANS, July 11.—Sight exchange on Ne.
(ork, & premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487,

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 11.—Consols, money, 96 3-16; account, 984.

American securities—Reading, 194; Erie, 16%; preferred, 32.

United States bonds—'67s, 1074; 10-40s, 1104; new 5s, 109%; 4%s, 106%.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased 591,000 last week.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to its lia-The proportion of the Dank shilly is 33% per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000.

Pants, July 11.—The Specie in the Bank of France decreased 11,200,000 francs during the

REAL ESTATE.

Thursday, July 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Lake st. 241 8-10 ft w of Oakley av. s. f.
30x199 ft, dated July 10.

Twenty-sixth st. 391 ft w of Wentworth av. s. f.
25x124 ft, dated Jun. 26, 1876.

Lake av. 210 ft n of Oakwood av. w. f. 40 ft to
railroad, dated July 10.

Wentworth av. 317 2-10 ft s of Twenty-seventh
st. wf. 25x120 ft, dated July 10.

South Halated st. 187 ft n of Thirty-third st. wf.
25x125 ft, dated July 6.

Arnold st. 75 ft s of Twenty-nitht st. ef. 25x120

West Ofto st. 194 ft wenty-nitht st. ef. 25x120

Hot 1025 ft. improved, dated July 10.

Solvanks st. 225 ft w of Throp st. s f. 25x

102 9-10 ft. dated July 9.

Ashiand av. 200 ft so of Jackson st. w f. 50x140
ft. dated July 8

Brown st. 194 8-10 ft n of West Twentieth st. ef.
26x 2 10x576 ft. dated June 24.

Shurdeft av. 868 ft n of Twenty-eighth st. e f.
25x1254 ft. improved. dated April 124.

Zext254 ft. improved. dated July 10.

The control of Twenty-eighth st. e f.
25x1254 ft. improved. dated April 124.

Zext254 ft. improved. dated July 10.

The control of Twenty-eighth st. e f.
25x1254 ft. improved. dated July 10.

The control of Twenty-eighth st. e f.
25x1254 ft. improved. dated July 10.

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25x1254 ft. improved. dated July 10.

The control of Twenty-eighth st. e f.
25x1254 ft. improved. dated July 10.

The control of Twenty-eighth st. e f.
25x1254 ft. improved. dated July 10. 2,100

COMMERCIAL

	Wednesday.	Thursda
Mess pork		\$ 9.27
Lard	6.90	6.85
Snoulders, boxed		4.62
Short ribs, boxed	5.50	5.62
Whisky		1.06
Wheat		95
Corn	38%	38
Oats	2434	24
Rye	4750	48
Barley		48
Live hogs	31600434	4 @4
Cattle		2 6:5
Gold	100.373	100.50
Consols	96 3-16	96 3-
Sterling exchange	482%	483

ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock o Phursday morning, and for the corresponding da

	Receipts.		shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	7,319	5,959	6, 263	7.058
Wheat, bu	13, 790	11,000	22,571	36, 914
Corn, bu	202, 340	179, 213	231,730	283, 313
Oats, bu	34, 435		67, 498	
Rye, bu	3,385	1,100		
Bariev bu	1,350	2,320	3.072	
Grass seed, Ba.			1.240	1,325
Plax seed, bs.		25,000		
Bcorn, lbs			32, 238	
C. meats. lbs	24, 470	138, 075	1,470,708	1,021,555
Beef. tcs				5
Beef, bris			60	181
Pork, brls			457	232
Lard. 10s	15, 600	260,800	352, 220	581,990
Tallow, ths			44, 240	
Butter, lbs	216,841	179, 287	174,519	
Live hogs, No.			4,644	
Cattle, No			3,958	
Sheep, No		461	458	-,
Hides, ibs	84, 960	88,930	190,048	73, 719
Highwines			11	150
Wool, lbs	485, 212	419,005	366, 392	475, 126
Potatoes, bu	4,880		17	
Coal, tons	5,810		1,049	828
Hav. tons	50		37	
Lumber, m.ft.	4,754		1.938	
Shingles, m	2,760		160	
Salt. bris	2,640		1,431	3, 101
Poultry, coops.	4	2		*** ******
Eggs. pkgs	722		72	
Cheese, bxs			4,532	
G. apples, bris.			53	
Beans, bu			42	
				000

cars rejected, 1 car no grade (57 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected, 1 car no grade: 1 car No. 3

barley, 1 car feed do. Total; (698 cars), 291,000 bu. Inspected out: 9,230 bu wheat, 210,678 bu corn, 3,690 bu oats, 2,408 bu rye.

The motion to change the rules of the Board relating to corners was lost yesterday, the vote standing 319 for and 516 against. The amendment to the rules concerning the hours of trading was car ried, the actual vote being 515 against 303.

A prominent shipper reports that out of a large quantity of corn sent by him to Baltimore during last month enough to make two cargoes was inlast month enough to make two cargoes was inspected there as steamer. He ordered that part of the whole to be shipped to Europe by sail on his own account. Both cargoes arrived in good order, the one in Cork and the other in Kingston, and he realized the top price of the market on both. This fact is entirely a sufficient answer to the chirps of the Baltimore men, who, being interested parties, claim that there has been nothing in their inspection with which fault ought to be found. The system of corn inspection there has been a thing sui generis, of which the world never saw the like before, and, as a New York Tribune reporter once said of Barnum's representation of the Falls of Niagara, it is to be hoped we shall never see anything like it again.

never see anything like it again.

The tone of advices from Europe indicates an agreeable disappointment to the many who have feared for months past that the peaceful settlement of the Eastern question would knock the bottom out of business and bring about a general collapse. The effect seems to be the other way. Capital has long abstained from an investment, and is now

seeking it, and the consequence is a stronger feeling, slike in stocks and produce.

The leading produce markets were generally firmer yesterday, but irregular. Hogs were strongfrmer yesterday, but irregular. Hogs were stronger, and provisions tended upward in sympathy, but were rather quiet. Wheat and corn again sold higher, but the early advance was not fally sustained, and spot oats and rye were strong, because rather scarce. The weather was unsettled, and receipts rather small, with a better feeling abroad, which was reflected hitherwards. Shippers were moderately active in proportion to the supply.

Dry goods remain quiet. In fact, the market is dull, the demand, as in past years at a like period, being almost wholly confined to such quantities of staple and seasonable articles as are actually required for the pursuance of current trade. Prices were again quoted steady and frm. There was a fairly-active movement in the leading staple groceries, and the feeling was buoyant. Sugars are in reduced supply, and, under a continued brisk demand, the feeling is favorable to higher prices. Coffees are moving more freely, and have prices. Coffees are moving more freely, and have again advanced. The butter and cheese markets again advanced. The outer and cheese markets were quoted quiet and easy except for the finest goods. There was no perceptible improvement in the dried-fruit market, trade continuing dull, with prices ruling weak. Fish continue in good demand at very full prices. Oils, paints, and colors were quiet and unchanged. Coal and wood were inactive. There was an active demand for grain-hars, and the market was strong with a further was trong with a further was trong with a further was transported.

bags, and the market was strong, with a further advance looked for.

The offerings of lumber afloat were small, and The offerings of lumber afinat were small, and aold readily at recent prices. The yard market was quiet and steady. Hardware and nails were quiet. Wool was in continued good demand and fair. The offerings were liberal. Broom-corn was quiet and unchanged. Hides continue in good request and steady. No changes were noted in seeds, which were quiet all round. Potatoes declined under free offerings, and closed easy, the demand being light. Poultry was steady. Green fruits were in fair request, most small varieties being

stronger.
It was rumored that several parties laid down yesterday, generally for small amounts. Several houses gave instructions to call the grain, saying all their available funds were locked up in mar-

Lake freights were dult and unchanged, on the Buffalo. Room was taxen for 80,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake fand canal were quiet and Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and steadier, at 6e for corn and 64 of for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 7% of for corn to New York and 8e for do to Boston.

Rail freights were quiet at the advance of last week. They are now quoted at 18c to New York

on fourth class. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42c in specie per 100 lbs.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 11.—Receipts—Frour, 11, 038 bris; wheat, 119, 550 bu; corn, 195, 850 bu; cats, 41, 175 bu; corn-meal, 1, 300 pkgs; rye, 8, 693 bu; malt, 3, 876 bu; pork, 241 pkgs; beef, 258 pkgs; cut meats, 1, 009 pkgs; lard, 1, 068 pkgs; whisky, 741 bris. Exports -Twenty-four hours-Flour, 7,000 brls; GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates named: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

GOODS RECEIVED
at Chicago Customs July 11: John V. Farwell & Co, 10 baies dry goods; the Elgin National Watch Company, 3 cases watch material. College, \$1,060.98.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PhODUCTS—Were less active, except near the opening, and averaged higher. Hogs were only in moderate supply, and quoted 10@12%c per 100 ha higher, which, with a further advance of 6d per 112 hs in lard in Liverpol, made holders here firmer, and stiffened prices. When the early orders had been filled the market became comatose, an hour passing with scarcely a grade, but developed more inquiry in the latter part of the scasion. The outward movement of product continues rather large for hot weather, and holders are not disposed to offer product freely. The advices from Europe indicate a better feeling in the markets abroad. Mass Pous.—Was in good demand early, and advanced

seller July: \$6.95:86.07% seller August; and \$7.02\square.

MigATS—Were quiet and a shade firmer. The trading was chieffy in amail lots on export account, the local inquiry being light. Sales were reported of 290 boxes shoulders, chiefly at 45c: 50 boxes long clears at \$5.45; 100 boxes short clears at \$5.70; 175 tes sweet-pickled hams (16 heb) at 94\square. \$600 test 10,000 pes green do on private terms. The following were the closing prices per 100 los on the leading cuts:

| Short | Short | Londah | Short | Londah | Short | Clears | Short | Londah | Short | Longah | Short | Longah | Short | Sh

oulders, 4c. Jacon quoted at 51/4651/4c for shoulders, 66/61/4c for ort ribs, 61/4661/4c for short clears, 91/46101/4c for name, canvased and lacked. l canvascé and lacked. Greass - Was quiet at 43,26%c. BEEF PRODUCTS - Were steady and quiet at \$9,000 50 for mess, \$10,00@10.50 for extra mess, and \$21.00 v - Was casy at 6%06%c for city, and 6%06%c

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was in fair local demand, with some in-quiry for export, and the market was strong, in sym-pathy with wheat, prices not having been advanced to correspond with wheat, the rise in the latter having hitherto been regarded as temporary. Sales were re-ported of 250 bris winters at \$4.0005.00; 1,050 bris ported of 250 bris winters at \$4.6065.00; 1,750 bris spring extras at \$4.756.50; 100 bris low grade to at \$3.50. Total, 1,400 bris. We quote the market hominal at the close at \$2.5063.25 for fine, \$3.2563.75 for superfine, \$3.7564.25 for extras, and \$4.5065.75 for double extras, with \$6.0068.00 for patents and some

OTHER MILLSTUFFS-Were thastive and nominally

acreements. Soot No. 2 closed at 80%c. and No. 1 at 87c asked. Spot sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at 97c; 4. 000 bu No. 2 at 905489549c; 970 bu No. 3 at 87c87549c; and 1,000 bu by asmple at 700390c. Total, 6. 200 bu.

Hard Wheat—Was quiet, with little change in prices. Sales were 400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.00, 400 bu No. 2 hard at 9759c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 900 bu No. 2 hard at 9759c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 900 bu No. 2 hard at 98c631.00. Total, 2. 200 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sales were 2.000 bu No. 2 red at 80c631.00. Total, 2. 200 bu.

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Winter Wheat—Sales were 2.000 bu No. 2 red at 80c631.00. The British markets were quoted a shade dearer, and New York was active at a higher range, but our receipts were larger, which made holders more willing to sell at the advance, and that resulted in the decline above referred to. The shipping demand was good throughout, and appeared to be in excess of the supply, as shown by the face of t

Mess pork was lower, with sales of 4,000 bris at \$9.40 \$0.425 for August and \$9.505.55 for September, Lard was steady, with sales of 1,750 tes at \$7.025 for September.

Lard was steady, with sales of 1, 750 to at 87, 62% for September.

September is in moderate demand and easier. August sold at 83%;6834c, and closed at 83%;6834c. September sold early at 81%c, and closed at 83%;6834c. July sold at 585%;6836c, and closed at 585%;6836c, and September at 38%;6. Close at 585%;6336c, and September at 38%;6. September sold at 22%;67 July, and 22%;67 August, September sold at 22%;67 July, \$9, 35, 69, 37%;67 August, and \$9,45%;97,97%;67.00 for September. Sales 500 bris, seller August, at \$9, 35, 600 for August, and \$9,45%;97,697.00 for September. Sales 1,000 tos, at \$6,907%;67.00 for September. Sales 1,000 tos, at \$6,907%;67.00 for September. Sales 1,000 tos, at \$6,907%;67.00 for September.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Continues dul, and dealers are generally inclined to sell, though they are not trying to force corn on the market. The new crop has improved very much in appearance during the past two weeks. We quote: Strictly green hurt, 55@6c; red tipped do, 456 eSc; green brush that will work itself. 45@55@c; red and red tipped do, 356@56@c; fred on red on red tipped do, 356@56@c; fred on red on r

and red tioped do. 34:641/6; inferior. 36:34c; crooked. 36:4c.

BUTTER—Excepting choice and fancy grades for which there was a good demand at very full figures, the market was dull and weak. The depressed condition of the Eastern market causes a restricted movement in that direction, and, with the local demand confined to supplying current wants only, the position of the market was averse to holders. Sales were slow at the following quotations: Choice to fancy creamery, 166-19c; good choice dairy, 128:15c; medium, 98:11c; inferior to common, 56:8c.

BAGGING—Cotton scamless bags continue in large demand, and are advancing, stocks both here and at the East being lighter than usual at this time of year. In other lines there was also a fair movement and a steady set of prices. We quote: Siark, 24c; Brighton A. 23/4c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 19c; burians, 4 and 5 bu, 138-14c; grantles, single, 146-15c; double, 238/24c; wool sacks, 498-5c.

CHEESE—Was quoted quict and casy. Exporters were doing something, and from shippers and the Western trade there was some inquiry, but there was no man former prices. We accordingly modify our quotations former prices.

EGGS—Were quiet at 800e per doz. The outside is paid for strictly fresh stock.

FISH—A rood business was doing at uniformly well sustained prices. We quote as follows: No. 1 whitefash, per 14-br. 83.0028. To ranning whitefash, 17-7621.800.

FISH—A rood business was follows: No. 1 whitefash, per 14-br. 82.0028. To ranning whitefash, 17-7621.800.

FIL. 80; No. 1 bayloss \$10.000, 10.00; estimate \$1.000, 10.00; est

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request, berries being firmer under limited offerings. Following are the quotations: Raspberries, red or biack. \$1.004.25 per case of 16 boxes; early Richmond cherries. \$1.00 63).25 per bu; blueberries. \$2.0062.50 per bu; blueberries. \$2.0062.50 per bu; black-berries. \$1.5062.00 per case; plums. 50e per box; peaches. 25.600c per box; garrants. 70e per case; new apples. 25.650c per box; garrants. 70e per case; new apples. 25.650c per box; garrants. \$8.2506.00 per box; lemons. \$7.0068.00 per box; bananas. \$2.0062.50 per bunch. inch. GROCERIES—Sugars were unchanged. An urgeni mand still exists and prices are sustained with unated firmness. A's and exte C's are capecially active, d, being in scanty supply, are strong at the advance tablished earlier in the week. Coffees were received.

ICE—Carolina, 746884c; Louisiana, 746884c; Rann, 84674c.
offere—O. G. Java, 25627c; choice to fancy Rio,
641946c; good to prime, 1746884c; common to fair,
661946c; good to prime, 1746884c;
roans—Patent cut lost, 10460104c; crushed, 10460
6c; pranulated, 10460104c; powdered, 10460104c; A
ndard, 946; do No. 2, 946986c; extra O, 96944c;
10. 1, 846954c; C.No. 2, 946986c; extra O, 96944c;
10. 1046946c; powdered, 10460104c; A
1047646c; do No. 2, 946986c; yellow, 746964c;
1047646c; do No. 2, 946986c; yellow, 746966c;
1047646c; do No. 2, 946986c; yellow, 746966c;
1047646c;
10

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK-Were quiet and

cent.

Bar Inox—Common, \$1.00@2.00.

Winx—Nos. 1 to 4, Det. 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, Winx—Nos. 1 to 4, Det. 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 114c; 13 and 14, 124g; 15 and 18, 14c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire. Heer IS and 14. 125c: 15 and 16. 14c: 17. 15c: 18. 19c: 18. 19c: 19. 19c: 20. 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Pence wire. Is 19c: 20. 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Pence wire. Is 19c: 20. 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Pence wire. SAILS.—Were quiet at \$2.25 rates.
OILS.—Remain without quotable change. Trade was fair at the annexed prices, the market ro'ling steady: Carbon, 110 degrees test. 11½c; do Illimois, legal test, 150 degrees, 13c; head-light, 175 deg. test, 165c; Michigan, legal test, 20½c; Elaine, 18½c; extra winter lard oii 62c; No. 1. 55c; No. 2. 55c; libreed, raw, 95c; bolled, 61c (3 bris 1c less); whale winter-bleached, 62c; aperm. \$1.55; neatsfoot oil, 87c; braits, 53c; miners oil, 55c; turpentine, 35c; naphria, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 18620c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced 28 deg., 20622c.
FOULTIS:—Wess in moderate request and steady. Chickens sold at \$2.263.5c for oid and \$1.3063.00 for Pol. 170 ES.—Were quiet and onethinged. Flax was salable at \$1.18 for September, and a few lots of function of the price of clover and timothy seed will be light in New York this year, the early frosts having injured the grass crops. Timothy, \$1.1561.23%; clover, SALT.—was fairly settive and steady: Saginaw and

milet, 90870c. SALT-Was fairly active and steady: Saginaw and New York fine sait. \$1.00 per bri; ordinary coarse, \$1.20; dairy, with bags, \$1.1562.25, according to size; dairy, without bags, \$1.75 per bri; Ashton, \$3.002 fore: 16' Prowner-Common, 25630c; good do, 33235c medium, 38643c; good do, 45650c; fine, 50655c finest, 58690c; choice, 65670c; choicest, 75680c inest, Sasabet, choice, 68-370c; choicest, 75-390c; fancy, 9-03-31.00, 236-25c; mod do, 90-335c; mediare, 9-03-31.00, 236-25c; good do, 90-335c; mediare, 9-03-36.10, 236-25c; good do, 90-335c; mediare, 9-03-36c; mod do, 46-35c; fine, 45-45c; finest, 64-35c; choices, 69-65c; choices, 69-65c; choices, 69-65c; choices, 68-35c; finest, 90-35c; choice, 90-35c; choices, 85-495c; finest, 98-35c; choice, 80-45c; finest, 98-35c; choice, 80-45c; finest, 48-35c; choice, 80-45c; finest, 98-35c; choice, 81-85c; finest, 98-35c; choice, 81-85c; finest, 98-35c; choice, 81-85c; finest, 98-35c; finest

LIVE STOCK		1
Receipts	Hogs, 8,979 13,351 14,181 11,500	Sheen. 599 294 683 175
Total	48,011 80,249 92,550	1,731 4,681 4,756
Monday	6, 196 2, 280 - 4, 644	227 458
Total 6,743	13,120	685

favorable news from the East, the market yesternay ruled more in sellers' favor. Local and outside buyers were again in very full attendance, and under an active demand the decline of the day before was easily regained, prices showing an advance over Wednesday of 10c#15c. There were not many Texas cattle, and a 10.615c. There were not many Texas cattle, and a smaller proportion than usual of their rough natives, the average quality comparing favorably with that for any day within the past fortnight. The larger part sold at prices above \$4.00% and only a very small per centage below \$3.50. Prices had an extreme range of \$2.0063.35. There were a number of sales of extra betwee to exporters at \$5.0063.53. Stockers were in light request at \$2.5063.50. Sales of cows and common to fair mixed lots of butchers' stuff were effected at \$2.5063.75.—principally at \$2.7563.50. The market closed firm with about all sold.

OUTDATIONS.

closed firm with about all sold.

Extra Beeyes—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
lbs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed
steers, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 400 lbs.
Store Libb to 1, 300 lbs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigning 1, 1050 to 1, 200 lbs.
Butchers' Stock—Poot to common steers and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter
weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 cattle, weighing 700 2.50@3.50

| 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00

any a receipts, amounting to only 17 near.

ance of sales, we quote the market nominal at \$2.25

33.50 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

New York, July 11.—Harvess Receipts, 220, making 2,270 for three days begained, 370 at the same time in the same time same time to same time the same time to same t 3.00; receipta, 160.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

July 11.—CATILE—Receipta, 2, 278; total for the week, 8,024; quotations down; sales slow; choice to best steers, 84.606, 55; extra selected, 55.00; good shippers, \$4.506, 4.75; medium, \$4.30; light butchers, \$4.50; LANNS—Receipts, 3,200; total for the week, 12,200; market active; a better feeling; fair to good Western sheep, \$3.5064 1245; choice, \$4.256 4.50; lambs, \$5.003.50; all offerings disposed of. Hoos—Receipts, 3,105; total for the week, 14.705; market moderately active; prices unchanged; all offerings disposed of. Ings disposed of.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa. July 11.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 397 through, and 1.300 local: total for three
days, 397 through, and 1.300 local: everything sold;
only 2 loads sold to-uny at yesterday's prices.
Hous—Receipts to-day 800; to'al for three
days,
4.230; Yorkers, 54.1054.30; Philadelphias, \$4.306
SHEER—Receipts to-day, 800, bead; total for
three
days, 8.200; selling at \$3.3064.15. CINCINNATI, July 11.—Hoss—Moderately active an higher; common, \$3.5063.90; light, \$4.0064.25; pack ing, \$4.1064.25; butchers', \$4.4064.50; receipts, 775 LUMBER. Was quiet and steady. The offerings of cargoes were light, and sold early to the city buyers. Piece-stuff-brought 88.25. Common inch was steady at \$0.000 10.00, and the better grades \$11.00012.00. Lath were quiet at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.85@2, 10. Sales were reported of cargo sohr Gradie M. Filer, from Ludington, 275,000 ft joist and scantling, at \$8.25; cargo barge Mercury, from Manistee, 280,000 ft joist cargo barge Mercury, from Manistee, 280,000 ft joist and scantiling, at 88.25.

Cargo schr Sardinia, from White Lake, 155,000 ft plece-stuff at 88.00; cargo schr H. B. Moore, from Saugatuck, 140,000 ft common inch, at 83.75; 50,000 "A" shingles at \$2.00. Cargo schr Lucy J. Clark, from Duncan City, 275,000 ft boards, at \$12.00.

The yard market continues quiet, but tolerably steady. Some kinds of dry sfuff are getting scarce. Quotations: First and second clear, 184 and 2 inch. \$2.32, 20434.00 | Some kinds of dry sfuff are gretting scarce. | Quotations: First and second clear. 184 not 2 inch. | \$32,00634.00 |
Third clear. 184 to 2 inch. | 28.00630.00 |
Third clear. 184 to 2 inch. | 28.00630.00 |
Third clear. 184 to 2 inch. | 28.00630.00 |
Third clear. 184 to 2 inch. | 28.00630.00 |
Third clear. 184 to 2 inch. | 28.00630.00 |
Third clear inch. | 28.00630.00 |
Third common dressed. | 21.00622.00 |
Thoring. Recond common, dressed. | 21.00622.00 |
Thoring. Third common, dressed. | 21.00620.00 |
Thoring. Third common, dressed. | 17.00 |
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards. | 27.00 |
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. | 27.00 |
Thoring. Third common dressed. | 17.00 |
Third common dressed. | 17.00 |
Third clear. | 17.00 |
Third clear. | 17.00 |
Third clear. | 18.00617.00 |
Third c 11.00412 9.50411 11.00412 9.50411 10.00612 ulls, 2 inch. ickets, rough and select. ickets, select, dressed and headed.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

f Trade: Liverpool, July 11.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 54s:

LONDON, July 11.-LIVERPOOL-Wheat firm. Corn a shade dearer; 22s od. Cargoes off coast—Wheat France, and held higher; fair average No. 2 spring, 42s od; Corn.france; fair average American mixed, 43s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, rather more inquiry. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month. 30s. prompt shipment by sail, 23s. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 1,000 qrs. Weather in England cool.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LIVERPOOL, July 11-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 245; 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d. Provisions-Pork, 49s. Lard, 35s 9d. LIVERPOOL, July 11.-Cotton-Active and a shad

igher at 654669-16d; sales, 15,000 bales; spec and export, 3,000; American, 14,000. LONDON, July 11. -TALLOW-398. LINSEED OIL-428s 5d@28s 10d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

New York, July 11.—Grain—Wheat opened 162c better; the advance heid pretty well, through a change on all grades, but at the close a little pressure to sell spring stock, which caused a trifle easier tendency; winter closed strong at best rates; closing quotations for No. 2 Northwestern spring, July option, '81.03-66.

1.10. Corn sold up early 163-6c, with Western and foreign advices atimulating the business, but, at the close, barely as much strongth; ungraded rived was to be stated the control of the close, barely as much strength; ungraded rhized Western at 43649c. Bye held firmly, and in liberal demand: 22,000 bu No. 2 Western, part to arrive, at 81c; rejected Western, 55c. Outs in active demand; fully 1 62c higher; 11,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 35c; 8,400 bu mixed Western at 34635c.

Phovisions—Meas pork for prompt delivery most active at the opening. held at 15c better by a clicker.

Phovisions—Mess pork for prompt delivery most active at the opening: held at 15c better, but closing easy; sales of 650 bris mess for export at \$10.3560.60; for forward delivery. Western mess quiet; July option, \$10.15610.25; August, \$1d.156 10.25; September, \$10.2540.35; October, \$10.40; November nominal: December nominal: no sales reported. Cut meats easier and dull. Hacon held at full prices, but dull. Western steam land in less demand for early delivery, but held firmly; for forward delivery opened better, but closed easy; July quoted at \$7.20; August, \$7.25; September, \$7.32466 7.35; and October, \$7.40 bid; refined quiet; for the Continent quoted at \$7.0047.67%.
Subar-Raw active and firm at 73-1667 5-166 for fair to good refining; refined active, with cut loaf quoted at \$7.60.

t 9%c. WHISKY—Neglected, and quoted nominally at \$1,07% ash.
FREIGHTS-Fair inquiry from grain and petroleum

anged.

Steady, firm, and quiet, Pork, \$10.77

School Shoulders, Sige; clear rib sides, 60

Loose shoulders, Sige; clear ri FFEE-Strong and unchanged.
HISKY—Quiet at \$1.08.
KURLITH-Flour, 1,500 bris; wheat, \$0,500 bu; corn, \$20 u; cass, \$,500 bu.
KIPMENTS—Wheat, 17.000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu.

SRIPMENTE—Wheat, 17.000 bn: corn, 44,000 bu.

NEW OBLEANS,
NEW OBLEANS

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 45@53c. Oats—Market easier; 34@53c.
CORN—MEAL—Firm at \$2.50.
HAT—Market duli; prime, \$13.00; choice, \$14.00.
WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.07.
GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 134@175c in gold. Sugar quiet and steady; common to good common, 6@5%c; fair to fully fair in-@776c; prime to choice, 75@55c; yellow ciarfied, 35@55c; Molasses duli and nominal; common, 23@25c; fair, 22@25c. Rice scarce and firm at 6%c.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—FLOWS—Firm; supers, \$2.508.0; extras, \$3.008.0; Minnesota family, \$4.008.5.30; high grades, \$5.5047.00.
GRAIN—Wheat strong; red, \$1.008.1.05; amber, \$1.03 @1.08; white, \$1.15; new amber, 980681,00. Corn buoyant; yellow, 49c. Oats firm; white Western, 328.38c; mixed do, 3085lc. Re—Market duli at 50663c.
Julia meas beef, 17c. Hama, smooted, 11@50c; pucifed, 94.510c; green hams, 768c. Lard—Market duli; butchers, \$8.75867.00; kette, \$7.5067.75;
BUTTER—New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 14816c; Western Reserve, 10612c.
EGGS—Duli and unchanged.
Parrolleum—Market duli; refined, 10%c; crude, 8%6.59c.
WHENY—Market duli; Western, \$1.08.

8)₂C.
WHISKY-Market dull: Wostern, \$1.08.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oata, 28,000 bu.

TOLEDO,

TOLE

CINCINNATI, O., July 11.—COTTON—Quiet but steady t 1156. FLOUR-Steady and unchanged. Grain-Wheat active, firm, and higher; new, 756 Sec. Corn quiet at 448-22c. Oats dull and lower at 28 22c. Itye steady at 55657c. Barley quiet and un-Gebe. Rye steady at 50-657c. Bariety dutet and unchanged.
Phovisions—Pork nominally unchanged at \$8,75@
10.00. Lard in good demand, and prices a shade higher;
current maise, \$6,85@6.00, closing at the outside
assect kettle, \$7,25@7.50. Huik meabstrong; shoulders, \$5.00; short rios, \$5.75 asked cash; sales at \$5.80
demand at \$5.72, \$6,25, and \$6,75.
Whitsey—Steady, with good demand at \$1,05.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
LINSED OIL—516850c.

LINSERD OIL-516536.

LOUISVILLE. July 11.—COTTON—Quiet.
Frouge-indi and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat firm; red. 80c; amber and white,
85698c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; white,
48c; mixed, 41c. Oats—Market dull; white, 30c; mixed,
28c. Rye nominal.
HAY—Market dull at \$9.00611.00.
PROVISIONS—FORK—Market easier at \$10.25. Lard—
Market easier; choice leaf tierec, \$8.0068.123; do
kegs. \$9.00. Bulk means firm; shoulders, 556c; clear
7th, \$5.8065.8794; clear, 66059c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 556c; clear rib, 68.6605c. Hams—Sugar-cured,
10966113c.

rib. So: Sois. 879; cicar, ozensec.
ders. 59c; clear fib. 636604c.
10968113c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.05.
MILWAUKEE, July 11.—FLOCE—C
GRAIN—Wheat mrm; ocened WHINKY-Steady at \$1.05.

MILWAUKEE, July 11. -FLOCE-Quiet but firm.
GRAIN-Wheat firm: occused \$6: higher; closed steadier; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, \$1.04; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.025; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.025, July, \$1.02; August, \$7560; september, 85560; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$5660; Cora scarce and wanted; No. 2, 3556; July and August, \$90. Oats highers No. 2, 250. Kye hrm and higher; No. 1, 40c. No. 2 spring bariet, 900.
PROVISIONS-Quiet of them. Mess pork, \$9.50 cash and July. Prime steam lard, \$7.00.
FERICHTS-Wheat to Burlaio, 196.
HRECHTS-Flour, 5.000 bris: wheat, 23,000 bu.
BOSTON, July 11. -FLOCE-Dull and unchanged; Western supers, \$5.0083.50; common extras, \$4.056, 4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.2565.00; Minnesota do, \$5.0085, 75; No. 2, \$4.5665.25; Illinois, \$5.0085, 00; st. Louis, \$5.0085, 25; Minnesota do, \$67.25.

67.25. Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47650c steamer, 432486. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white, 37640c: No. 2 white, 3536036c; No. 3 white, 32233c; mixed, 33635c.

mixed, 32635c.
INDIANAPOLIS,
INDIANAPOLIS,
July 11.—Hoos—Steady and fair, at
\$4.00; choice, \$4.1564.20; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 2-00.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady: new No. 2 red, 60c; July.
85c; Aug.st, 834c. 2Corn Simer at 384c. Oats, 24a25c.
Liye, 44c.

Provisions—Steady: shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 54c
bid. Lard, 64c bid; 7c asked. Hams, 36.94c. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Good milling demand; sales, 10,000 bu special bin Milwau kee at \$1.059; 4.000 bu No. 1 hard Milwaukee on private terms. Core strong and quiet; sales 5,000 bu Kansas at 480; 2.000 bu sample Western at 400. Oats—None here. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. Canal. Fartontys—Firm.

CANAL FREIGHTS-Firm.

DETROIT, July 11. -FLOUE-Quiet, but firmer.

GRAIN-Wheat firmer; extra. \$1.11@1.11%; No. 1

white, \$1.10%@1.11.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO. July 11. -GRAIN-Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 Toledo, 44c; No. 1 white, 40c. Oats steady; mixed Sixte, 30c.

COTTON. COTTON.

GALVESTON, July 11.—COTTON—Nominal; middling, 10%:: low middling, 10%:; good ordinary, 9%:; net receipts, 50 bales; stock, 3,408.

MONTLE July 11.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10%:; good ordinary, 9%:; net receipts, 12 bales; stock, 1,228; exports construct, 105.

CHARLESTON. July 11.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11:; low middling, 10%:; good ordinary, 10%:; net receipts, 100 bales; sales, 25; stock, 333; exports construction, 10%: net receipts, 100 bales; sales, 25; stock, 333; exports construction. SAVANNAH, July 11.—Corron—Firm; middling, 10 13-16c; low middling, 10 1-16c; good ordinary, 10 1-16c; net receipts, 10s bales; sales, 50; stock, 1,523; exports

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 11.—PETROLEUM—Market opened firm: considerable animation: first saies 3656; advanced to \$1.05, closing firm at \$1.00 bia; shipments, 35.000, averaging 33.000; transactions, 400.000 bis. PitTSBUEG, Pa., July 11.—PETROLEUM—Crude firmer; \$1.184 at Parker's for immediate shipment; duli at \$1.1054, Philadelphia delivery, CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 856c.

DRY GOODS. New York, July 11.—Business continues light in most departments, but shirts and drawers and fancy knit woolens doing fairly; fancy eassimeres aluggish, but worsted coatings in fair demand.

WILMINGTON, July 11. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Steady AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD.

Superiority of Our Manufactures Acknowl-

edged by English Journals.

London Mercantile Shipping Register.

Soread over the face of Great Britain, but more especially in England, numberless minor industries subsist, either collected into towns or particular districts, such for instance as the lock trade of Willenhall, or carried on in isolated and arbitrarily located factories and work-shops, or even in the cottages of the poor. In To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 11.—Cottros—Market dull and undanged futures, July, 11.51621.52c; August, 11.566
61.155c; September, 11.75611.52c; August, 11.566
10.156. November, 10.75631.60c; Pecture, 11.556
10.156. November, 10.75631.60c; Petter, 12.60c but, No. 2 aprinz, 21.04; No. 1 aprinz, 21.0560 but, No. 2 aprinz, 21.04; No. 1 aprinz, 21.05631.00; unraded wints, 21.0 part by small capitalists, with but little scope,

that has been said respecting America driving us out of all markets which we have hitherton sidered almost as our exclusive property. That the American manufacturers, as a body possess some advantage over Euglish manufacturers we are prepared to admit. Those advantages may be briefly stated as greater intelligence, more inventive power, more entered ing, and last, but chief of all, they travel extensively. This latter fact accounts to a considerable extent for the two former. A large number of the American manufacturers accept it all in the way of business to take a European tour, or a trip to the Antipodes, with a hill-business, half-pleasure motive; and, as for Canada, the Dominion is deluged with representatives and principals cultivating business there. This enables them to see the necessities of the people they travel among, and to adapt their goods accordingly. The Americans are less home-loving than we are, and this accounts for their wandering disposition.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving at 10-30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any ther i hotel cars west of Chicago.

d—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDAN Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. *and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-ft., and at depots.

Mendota & Galesburg Express... 7:35 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 100 a.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wi Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omah the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CRICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot. West Stde. near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randopa-st. Ransai City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:33 a. 8st. Louis, Springfield & fexas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 b. a. Mobile & New Orleans Ex . * 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 b. a. 8st. Louis, Springfield & Texas \$ 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 b. a. 7:00 a. 8st. Louis, Springfield & Texas \$ 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 b. a. 6 Keokus & Springfield & Texas \$ 9:00 a. m. * 3:35 a. 6 Keokus & Supress \$ 9:00 a. m. * 3:35 a. 6 Keokus & Supress \$ 9:00 a. m. * 3:35 a. 8:35 a. 5 cookus & Supress \$ 9:00 a. m. * 3:35 a. 3 cookus & Supress

CEICAGO, MILWAUREE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Union Lepot, corner Matison and Canal-sta. Tiers Office, est South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hous, and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

michigan central Railroad.

epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Railroad Pacific Hotel, and at Falmer floure.

Leave. | Arrive Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00a. m. 9:555 n. m. Day Kapress. 9:50a. m. 7:40a. m. 7:40a. m. 10:33a. m. Atlantic Express (duly). 5:15 p. m. 7:833a. m. Atlantic Express (duly). 9:515 p. m. 7:833a. m. Night Express. 9:00 p. m. 9:835a. m. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAL Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office. 65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

RALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Morroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Debot (Exposition Building).

Morning Express..... LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNAT: & ST. LOUIS & & .

(Chachmati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Sits. KANKAKEE LINE

CHICAGO, ROCK INLAND & PACIFID BAILEDAD Deput, corner of Van Buren and Sherman House Office, Se Clara-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-sc., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depok
corner Clinton and Carroli-sta.

Leave, Arrive. Day Ma ... 9:00 a.m. 42:00 p. m. Nashvil le sréFlorida Express § 7:30 p. m. § 7:15 a.m.

GOODRIOE'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwankee, etc., daily
Saturday's Boat don't leave until
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily
For Grand Haven, Markeron, etc., daily
For St. Joseph, etc., daily
For Milwankee, etc., daily
For Milwankee, Green Eas, etc., Tuesday and
Friday
For Milwankee, Eccanaba, Negamee, etc., 7
Tuesday
For Milwankee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7
Wednesday
Docks foot of Michigan Land, Sundaya excepted,

PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III.

173 South Clark-st. Chleage.
Consult personally or he mail, free of charge,
chronic, nervous, or special disease. Dr.J. Kest

THE HE

Third Day's Prot United Congr Milwas

The Next Meetin New York---Appoi

Adoption of a Con ment Securi Preac

MILWAUKEE, July 11. Hebrew Convention on o'clock, the Rev. Dr. prayer.

THE CON Special Committee ", mitted Art. VII., Secs. be stricken out, and the A Commission of nine
be appointed by the Counc
of, who shall serve until
Council, who shall devise
instruction for all the introl of the Union for
the promotion, and meir recommendations in mg declared so in confo-laws and regulations of the the provisions of said Se-the provisions of said Sethe provisions of said See shall remain in force. Sho the Commission, the Fres Governors shall have power The report of the Co and the Chair appointe ville; Henry Adler, of Stein, of New York, a Co Commission.

Commission.

CIRCUIT PR

The Committee to who
port of the Committee port of the Committee presented yesterday, mas To the Council of the brew Congregations: You was referred the memorial H. Gersone, and the subji-beg leave to reacrt that the matter under consideration beg leave to resort that matter under consideration the fact that there are a religionists, located in diff who have no means what instruction, and thereby t communities are in danger ism. Recognizing these fi the absolute duty of this C power lies, to remed the absolute day of the power lies, to remed We, therefore, ree Council emphatically is Board elect to ascel be any of our people who Jewish tenets, and who ar same, either as adults or Excentive Board shall, up places where such necessit

Adopted. Adopted.
On motion of the Vicetution as amended yester
adopted, and the Preside
graph the news to the B
New York City.
PREPARATORY
Or. Gotthell, of New
following resolution:

Resolved. That the preparations of the President That the preparation is not president.

Resolved, That the prepared in Emanu-El, New York the preparatory schools of Sec. 1, and that a commit amine well its working, re-tive Board, and mature a Until the next Council, in ent proposed in the school ent proposed in the school.
Adopted.
Speeches complimentar
Tempel Emanu-El and twere made by the Rev.
Cincinnati, and others.
The Committee appoint

sion reported the folio Dr. Isaac Wise, of Cin of Louisville; the Hon. Louisville; the Rev. Dr. York: the Rev. A. Mo report of the Committee Committee discharged. On motion, the foll

On motion, the follo adopted:

Resolved, That the Exec hereby, empowered to acce the City of Cincinnati for posses, or to purchase a sibuildings for the Hebrew E the amount of money shall such purposes, in accordant Constitution.

Resolved, That the Execu hereby, empowered to cresuch manner as they may not incompatible with the stitution.

Adopted.

NAVITATIONS A.

Invitations were received. New York, and Cincing Convention, but the Counfavor of New York.

The thanks of the asset to the press, to the citiz the President and Vice-President and Proporties. the President and Vice-President and Vice-President Appoints
The Rev. Dr. Huebsch, Rev. Dr. Hahn, of Clevels Feisenthal, of Chicago, we ers of the Hebrew Unit nual examination of 1879.
The Chair appointed Sadelphia, Dr. Meyer of Pl. Dr. M. Lilienthal of Cince examine the schools of New The Committee on C. Grounds was discharged.

Grounds was discharged.

EXECUTIVE
A special committee, apreported the following sconstitute the Executive year: Moritz Loth, Juli Levy, Adam A. Kramer.
Louis Seasongood, W. A. L. Sanger, M. Elleng, M. Cohen, New Yoburg, Philadelphia; Pittsburg; M. Batze, N. Dembetz, Louisvilh Cleveland; Q. Lesen, Qu St. Louis; Ellas Friend, wanger, St. Louis.

The following-named Bernhard Bertmann, Aub, Cincinnati; Elmoold Re. David Adler, Milwaukee; leans; Philip Lewin, Ph. At 2:30 o'clock the sine die.

sine die. This afternoon the with carriages and tre-city, visiting the new I Church, per invitation Works, Soldiers' Home

The Executive B The Executive Board in Moritz Soth, of Cincinn Freiberg, of Cincinnat, in an Levy, of Cincinnat Leir, of Cincinnat, Trea The Secretary gave t \$5,000 and the Treasurer ful performance of their Tae grand summer-ni to be given by the Must the distinguished guests count of the rain.

The delegates depart frow.

INDIANA
Special Dispuses a
INDIANA POLIS, July 1 Posters adjourned to-day lowing officers: Presiden Chicago; Vice-President New York; Secretary, Mich.; Treasurer, Georg The National Germa elected the following Hemming, Chicago; S Hemming, Chicago; S stadt, Chicago. F. S Tex., was recommended duties of which position and organize local association

PREMIUM CAIRO, Ill., July 11. his city to-day \$50 in

ILROAD TIME TABLE. L AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS O & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

ad runs Pullman or any other form of

BURLINGTON & OUINCY RAILROADS of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. lizad Sixteenth-st. Ticket Offices, 39 Clark-st depots.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

Leave. | Arrive. • 7:55 a. m. • 7:45p. m. . 5:COp. m. *10:45a. m.

ns run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul papells are good either via Madison and Prairie or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

to Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
selface, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Rail
rand Pacinc Hotel, and at Palmer House.

rand Pacine Hotel, and at Painer House,

Leave. Arrive,

7:00a m. *6:55 p. m.

9:00a m. *7:40 p. m.

10:30a m.

20:40 p. m. *10:30a m.

20:40 p. m. *28:45 a. m. RG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. per Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, St.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trom Exposition Building, foot of Mon-licket Offices: S3 Clark-st., Palmer House, clase, and Depot (Exposition Building).

- Leave. | Arrive. * 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 8:40p. m. * 7:05p. m. SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

JRG. CINCINNAT: & ST. LOUIS & B. cincatl Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
or of Clinton and Carroll-sis. West Side. Indianapolis, Louclumous & East
state

8:40 a m. \$ 8:10 p. m.
\$ 8:00 p. m. \$ 7:30 a. m.

Felsenthal, of Chicago, were appointed Examiners of the Hebrew Union College for the annual examination of 1879.

The Chair appointed Samuel Hirsch of Philadelphia, Dr. Mever of Pittsburg, and the Rev. Dr. M. Lilienthal of Cincinnati a committee to examine the schools of New York.

The Committee on College Buildings and Grounds was discharged.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A special committee, appointed by the Chair, reported the following names of delegates to constitute the Executive Board for the ensuing year: Moritz Loth, Julius Freiberg, Solomon Levy, Adam A. Kramer, A. Strauss, H. Adler, Louis Seasongood, W. Goodheart, Cincinnati; A. L. Sanger, M. Ellenger, A. Simms, Samuel M. Cohen, New York; H. B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia; E. Wertheimer, Pittsburg; M. Batzel, Detroit; Louis N. Dennbetz, Louisville; Legmund Mann, Cleveland; Q. Lesem, Quincy: L. M. Hellman, St. Louis; Elias Friend, Milwaukee; A. Binswanger, St. Louis.

The following-named gentlemen hold over: Bernhard Bettmann, Cincinnati; Abraham Aub, Cincinnati; Simon Wolf, Washington; Lazarus Silverman. Chicago; Henry Marks, Cincinnati; Leonold Rosenfield, Cincinnati; David Adler, Milwaukee; Julius Wels, New Orleans; Philip Lewin, Philadelphia.

At 2:30 o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die. KANKAKEE LINE. Depart. Arrive. Indianapolis & 9:40 a. m. 8:90 p. m. Night express. . . . 8:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m. ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILEDAD er of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket doe, 5e Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. Arrive.

on the Omaha Express are served in dining O & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. Danville Route. To Clark st., 128 Dearborn-st, and Depot. Leave. | Arrive.

of Michigaa-av. Sundaya excep

. JAMES,

Dr. Kean, 3 South Cinrk-st.: Chiengo-reonally or by mail, free of charge, on reona, or appeals diseases. Dr.J. Kean is an in the city who warrants cures or no n

IVATE DISPENSARY.

This afternoon the delegates were provided with carriages and treated to a ride over the city, visiting the new Immanuel Presbyterian Church, per invitation of the trustees, Water-Works, Soldiers' Home, and other places of interest. The Executive Board met to-night and elected Moritz Soth, of Cincinnati, President; Julius Freiberg, of Cincinnati, President: Lipman Levy, of Cincinnati, Secretary; Solomon Leir, of Cincinnati, Treasurer.

The Secretary gave bonds in the sum of \$5,000 and the Treasurer in \$20,000 for the faithful performance of their duties.

The grand summer-night festival which was to be given by the Musical Society in honor of the distinguished guests was postponed on account of the rain. * 9:00 a.m. * 4:20 p. m. * Florida Express \$ 7:30 p. m. \$ 7:15 a. m. 7 p. 1 ikee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., 7 p. 18ikee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. 18-

count of the rain.

The delegates depart for their homes to-mor-INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—The National Bill-INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—The National Bill-Posters adjourned to-day, after electing the following officers: President, George A. Treyser, Chicago; Vice-President, C. L. Houghtaimg, New York; Secretary, M. A. Watsor. Flint, Mich.; Treasurer, George W. Billis, Toledo, C. Tue National German Y. M. C. A. to-day elected the following officers: President, F. Hemming, Chicago; Secretary, W. L. Nierstadt, Chicago. F. Schluembach, of Waco, Tex., was recommended for Bund Secretary, the duties of which position require him to travel and organize local associations. This has been his work in years past, and the National Association is the result of his work. Chicago; Vice-President, C. L. Houghlaing,
New York; Secretary, M. A. Watsor, Flint,
Mich.; Treasurer, George W. Bills, Toledo, C.
The National German Y. M. C. A. to-day
elected the following officers: President, F.
Hemming, Chicago; Secretary, W. L. Nierstadt, Chicago; Secretary, W. L. Nierstadt, Chicago. F. Schluembach, of Waco.
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and organize local associations. This has been
his work in years past, and the National Association is the result of his work.

PREMIUM TOBACCO.

PREMIUM TOBACCO.

CAIRO, Ill., July Il.—At the tobacce fair in
his city to-day \$50 in gold was awarded to Ja-

coh Penn, of Ballard County, Ky., for five nogsheads of the best shipping leaf; \$20 in gold to F. M. Rodney, of Kentucky, for the best Kentucky leaf; \$25 to Col. Wakefield, of Kentneky, Third Day's Proceedings of the for the best wrapper; \$20 to J. M. Baker, of Illinois, for the best Illinois leaf: \$20 to B. A. Saul, of Kentucky, for the neatest handed hogs head of leaf; and \$20 in gold to R. A. Brocker, of Tennessee, for the best Tennessee tobacco. The premium horshead of Col, Wakefield sold-for \$51 per hundred pounds. Two hundred hogsheads were sold, and buyers pienty. The Next Meeting to Be Held in

THE HEBREWS.

United Congregations at

Milwaukee.

New York---Committees

Appointed.

Adoption of a Constitutional Amend-

ment Securing Circuit Preaching.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Milwauker, July 11.—The third day of the

Hebrew Convention opened this morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Felsenthai leading in

THE CONSTITUTION.

Special Committee "A," to whom was recon

mitted Art. VII., Secs. 13 to 15, inclusive, of the

be stricken out, and the following inserted:

A commission of nine competent scholars shall be appointed by the Council at each meeting thereof, who shall serve until the meeting of the next Council, who shall devise the necessary plans of instruction for all the institutions under the control of the Union for the standard of admission, prometion, and conferring of degrees, and to be consulted in regard to any change that may become necessary from time to time. This Commission shall report to the next Council, and their recommendations shall become law, after being declared so in conformity with the existing laws and regulations of the Union. Up to that time, the provisions of said Secs. 13 to 15, inclusive, shall remain in force. Should a vacancy occur in

The report of the Committee was adopted, and the Chair appointed W. Bloom, of Louisville; Henry Adler, of Cincinnati; and A. Stein, of New York, a Committee to select this

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Circuit Preaching, presented yesterday, made the following report:

To the Council of the Union of Americas Herm Congregations: Your Committee, to whom was referred the memorial presented by the Rev. H. Gersone, and the subject treated of therein, her leave to report that they have had the subject matter under consideration, and are impressed with the fact that there are a large number of our coreligionists, located in different towns and places, who have no means whatever of receiving. Jewish instruction, and thereby the rising portion of such communities are in danger of being lost to Judaism. Recognizing these facts, we deem it to be the absolute duty of this Council, so far as in its power lies, to remedy this admitted evil, we, therefore, recommend that this Council emphatically instruct the Executive Board shall, upon being notified of the same, either as adults or children, and that such Executive Board shall, upon being notified of the places where such necessities exist, employ one or more shitable persons to impart such matraction from time to time, and to mangurate and carry out such measures as may conduce to the attainment of the desired end; and, furthermore, shall have anthority to pay to such person or persons at their disposal will permit, and shall also receive from all persons and places where such instruction shall be imparted such amounts as they are willing to centribute in aid of this object, and such menages hall be appropriated in the nid of the aforesid purposes.

On motion of the Vice-President, the constitution as amended vesterday was unanimously adorted, and the President instructed to tele-graph the news to the Board of Delegates in New York City.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

Dr. Gottheil, of New York, introduced the

Dr. Gostner, S. New York, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the preparatory school of Temple Emanu-El, New York, be adopted as one of the preparatory schools contemplated in Art. 2, Sec. 1, and that a committee be appointed to examine well its working, report on it to the Execu-

Convention, but the Council was unanimous in favor of New York.

The thanks of the association were tendered to the press, to the citizens of Milwaukee, to the President and Vice-President.

The Rev. Dr. Huebsch. of New York; the Rev. Dr. Huebsch. of New York; the Rev. Dr. Hahn, of Cleveland; and the Rev. Dr. Felsenthal, of Chicago, were appointed Examiners of the Hebrew Union College for the annual examination of 1879.

he stricken out, and the following inserted:

itution, recommended that these portions

THE RAILROADS.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION Most of the leading railway officials are out of town. A majority of them have gone to Saratoga, and others have gone in the country to escape the heat and sultry air of the city. Among those who remain the only thing talked of is Vanderbilt's Saratoga Convention. Everybody is watching the doings of the conclave assemis watching the doings of the conclave assembled there, because the result of the meeting will in a great measure determine Vanderbilt's future policy. The announcement made in yesterday's Tribune that Vanderbilt had fietermined to pool the business of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern caused little surprise, as such a step had been generally anticloated. It is not likely, however, that the terms of the pool are as stated in the dispatch. To divide the joint earnings equally among the three roads, would be ruination to the Lake Shore, which has to haul goods the same distance as the other two roads combined. A day or two more will undoubtedly reveal the exact terms on which the pool has been formed. The great question now is what colley Vanderbilt means to pursue hereafter towards the Erie, Grand Trunk, Great Western, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. It is believed that he will try to dictate terms to these lines, and force them into some kind of a pooling arrangement. It is learned that some of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and of the Great Western of Canada have gone to meet Vanderbilt at Saratora, and that the Erie, Grand Trunk, and Baltimore & Ohio refused to send representatives. The opinion is gaining ground that the latter three roads mean to form an offensive and defensive treaty, and jointly fight against Vanderbilt's encroachments. It is claimed that both the Grand Trunk and the Erie line obtained in England sufficient funds to chable them to secure Western outlets. The Grand Trunk proposes to extend its line from Detroit to Auburn a distance of 120 miles, where it connects with the Baltimore & Ohio. bled there, because the result of the meeting Grand Trunk proposes to extend its line from Detroit to Auburn a distance of 120 miles, where it connects with the Baltimore & Ohio. This will make a through route from Chicago to New York via the Erie which will be as short as any of Vanderbilt's lines. Besides this the Erie is said to contemplate the construction of another connection with Chicago. This line is to run from Bulfalo to New York, almost parallel with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. At Sandusky connection is again made with the Baltimore & Ohio. These movements will not only help the Grand Trunk and Eric out of their diegans, but they will also prove of immense help the Grand Trunk and Eric out of their di-leading, but they will also prove of immense value to the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chicago Division of which line would become a most important and profitable teeder. If this move-ment is carried out, then Vanderbilt's pool can have no terrors to Western shippers, because competition will continue as lively as ever.

THE INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS. A Philadelphia dispatch to the New York World states that the application for a Receiver-ship of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad is the result of the refusal to pay the notes given to make up the deficit on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Rallroad. The Indianapolis & St. Louis, whose capital stock is only \$600,000, and is owned equally by the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis and the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago, leased the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute in 1887 for ninety-nine years, this lease being guarantee & each for one-third, by these two companies and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafavette, which hoped to get some traffic through it. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafavette, which hoped to get some traffic through it. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafavette with the third, but the other companies advanced the sums necessary to make up the amount, each of them, therefore, paying one-sixth more than the contract called for, and taking therefor the notes of the Indianapolis & St. Louis. This, as has been seen, they are tired of doing any longer, because they cannot see any hope that these advances will ever be paid, so they have fallen back on the original contract. What has made the burden more onerous is the breaking of the Vandalia pool last year. The lower line asked for a larger percentage than the upper route was willing to accede to, and the result has proved that the Vandalia route could command more, and the revenues of the Indianapolis & St. Louis have fallen off in consequence. Now that they have determined to ston further advances to pay the other third of me wei its we.

The committee appointed to the standing of Cheminati, and others.

The Committee appointed to name a Commission reported the following names: The Rev. Dr. M. Lillenthal, of Cincinnati, the Rev. Dr. M. S. Deborn, of New York; the Rev. Dr. M. S. Deborn, of New York; the Rev. Dr. E. G. Hijsch, of Louisville; the Hon. L. N. Dembitz, of Louisville; the Hon. L. N. Dembitz, of Louisville; the Rev. Dr. E. G. Hijsch, of Louisville; the Rev On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Board be, and are hereby, empowered to accept a donation of land in the City of Cincinnati for college-building purposes, or to purchase a site and erect suitable buildings for the Hebrew Union College, whenever the amount of money shall have been obtained for such purposes, in accordance with an article of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Executive Board be, and are hereby, empowered to create a college fund in such manner as they may deem most advisable not incompatible with the provisions of the constitution. Adopted.

INVITATIONS AND THANKS.

Invitations were received from Pittsburg, New Yors, and Cincinnati to hold the next Convention, but the Council was unanimous in favor of New York. does it intend to attempt, to break or modify the original lease, and stands ready now, as in the past, to pay the two-thirds for which the contract calls. This, it is said, the St. Louis & Aiton retuses to accept, claiming that it must go on as it has, assuming the default of the Cincinnati & Lafayette, but the Pennsylvania Company says that the contract is sociear in its provisions that the guarantee is not a joint one, but each for itself to the extent of one-third, that it has no doubt the offer of two-thirds will finally be accepted.

VANDERBILT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 11.—In an interview between Broughton, of the Great Western, and Vanderbilt, yesterday, as to a division of competitive business between the Great Western and Canada Southern, Vanderbilt offered to leave the matter to Thomas Scott for his decision. This creates surprise, and is looked upon by all railroad men here as most conservative and magnanimous. The matter is now referred by Broughton to his Board of Directors at Lon-

and magnanimous. The matter is now referred by Broughton to his Board of Directors at London by cable. Their meeting takes place tomorrow, Friday, and an answer is expected. If accepted, it will entirely dispose of a question that was expected it might be difficult to adjust. To the Western Associated Press.

Saratoga, July 11.—The Vanderbilt roads having settled their plans to economize in expenses by doing away with extra agencies in the management of certain fast-freight lines, stopping the payment, of commissions to ticket agents, and arranged to stop competition between the Lake Shore, Canada Southern, and other roads this side of Chicago, a general meeting of the lines to St. Louis was held today. J. H. Devereaux was Chairman and William Stewart Secretary. The business mostly discussed was the transportation of live-stock East. Maj. Simpson, J. C. McMullin, A. L. Hopkins, and J. C. Noyes were appointed a Committee to settle on some plan which will satisfy those interested. Vanderbilt desires very much to have this matter arranged, and is using all his influence to stop the cutting heretofore practiced.

The Times' Saratoga special says: A number of the minor railroad officials here met this morning, accompanied by his son and servant, but he did not attend the meeting to-day, but spent the morning on the hotel plazzas, and the afternoon in driving. There will be a general breaking up of the railroad conclave to-morrow, the absence of Baltimore & Ohio and Erie representatives making any general trunk-line pool impossible.

ITEMS. The Baltimore & Onlo Railroad is now running Ayer's refrigerator cars between this city and the Eastern seaboard, which enables it to take fresh beef, butter, eggs, and other articles to those points in prime condition during the hottest season of the year.

The Directors of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Road meet next week to determine what section of the road shall next be put under contract. If the proper encouragement is given, the division from Delphi to Frankfort will be graded as soon as the grade is completed to Delphi.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Allegations that Much of It Escapes Taxation.

A Comparison of Some Bankers' Schedules with Their Estimated Wealth.

The business at the South Town offices proceeded quietly and smoothly yesterday, the real work being done in the matter of personal property assessments, and in revising the books in accordance with the late decision reducing th eal estate 50 per cent. The Board of Review was in session in the afternoon, but it had rea ly little or nothing to do except to satisfy curious ones as to the amount of their assessment when reduced. The complaints have all ceased, and the Board, after something over

two-week's session, adjourned sine die.

The protracted discussion about the assess ment of real estate on the South Side has ha a tendency to push everything else out of sight and no attention whatever has thus far been paid in the hewspapers or in the Board of Review to the personal property valuation, except, indeed, that the Board has declared that it has nothing to do with its equalization, and that any complaints must be made to the County Board. Yet it is undoubted that the personal property valuation is always more incomplete and imperfect than that of the realty, and that for one lot worth \$1,000 which is omitted from the real-estate books, millions in mortgages are omitted from the personal property returns. It is the opinion of one competent to judge that not less than \$15,000,000 taxable property is not returned to the Assessor of the South Town by the hundred or so persons in whose possession it is. One may searen the records and find innumerable mortgages neld in this city on which the mortgages neld in this city on which the mortgages held in the city on which the hortgages heem much argument. That, however, has nothing to do with the present case, for the law requires the taxation of both. A person familiar with the subject, said yesterday that he hands a view the records and the mortgages the case, for the law requires the taxation of both. A person familiar with the subject, said yesterday that he paid in the newspapers or in the Board of Re

argument. That, however, has bothing to do with the present case, for the law requires the taxation of both. A person familiar with the subject, said yesterday that he should value the personal property of the following individuals at the sums set opposite their names: Gerhard Foreman, \$1,00,000; Snydacker & Co., \$600,000; Mrs. Elias Greenebaum, \$300,000; J. Rosenberg, the ex-Alderman, \$300,000; J. Rosenberg, the ex-Alderman, \$300,000; J. Rosenberg, the ex-Alderman, \$300,000; Mrs. Elias Greenebaum, \$300,000; J. Rosenberg, the ex-Alderman, \$300,000; Mrs. Elias Greenebaum, \$300,000; J. Rosenberg, the ex-Alderman, \$300,000; J. Rosenberg, aid the gentleman, \$300,000; J. Rosenberg, aid the gentleman, \$300,000; J. Rosenberg, the ex-Alderman, \$400,000; J. Rosenberg, aid the gentleman, \$400,000; Mrs. Elias Greenebaum, \$40 MR. FOREMAN

makes up his schedule as follows:

makes up his schedule as follows:

1—Money on hand, being United States iggal-tonder notes.

2—Bills receivable, discounted or nurchased, and other cred ts due or to become due, including accounts receivable, interest due, etc.

3—Bonds of all kinds.

4—Deposits.

15—Accounts payable other than current deposit accounts.

6—United States bonds, exempt from laxation.

able, and pays a tax on the difference. He also pays a tax on any bonds he may have which are not Federal bonds. In this particular case it will be seen that his bills receivable | amount to \$63,000, and his deposits and accounts payable to \$153,000. So that he has to pay no tax whatever. There is, however, an additional return of G. Foreman, private banker, in which he puts down his personal property at \$10,000, and his personal property at his house \$1,000, making the sum total on which he has to pay taxes \$11,000.

MR. SNYDACKER'S STATEMENT

either an ass or a liar.

STRICKEN DUMB.

The Singular Misfortune Which Has Befallen a Man and His Wife in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CINCINNATI, July 11.—A singular case has

ust been brought to the notice of the medical

rofession here. Peter Lavalle and wife, who

are waiters in the Central Avenue Dining-Room.

etired to rest a few nights since in good health

Next morning Mrs. Lavalle awoke and attempt

"NATIONALISM" AT ADRIAN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 9.—The annual meeting

of the electors of this city, for the purpose of

choosing two out of the eight School Trustees, and voting the tax for the maintenance of pop-

As yet no schedule appears to have been furnished by Elias Greenebaum, or his wife, Mrs. Rosina Greenebaum, or by any one appearing in her behalf.

There was so great a discrepancy between these figures and those given by the gentleman referred to above, that the reporter was somewhat astonished, and he said to him.

"How bo You FIGURE OUT SO MUCH PROPERTY for these individuals! What ground have you for going behind their returns and asserting that the figures they have given are not cor-"I will tell you," said the informant

that the figures they have given are not correct?"

"I will tell you," said the informant.

"Take the first name on the list—that of Mr. Foreman. You look back a few months, and you will find in the papers an account of the examination of Mr. Elias Greenebaum before the Register in Bankruptey. You will find there his statement to the effect, substantially, that when he and Mr. Foremen dissolved partnership, May 16, 1874, each of them had about \$60,000. Of course, since that time Mr. Foreman has added to his wealth, and must surely have a million by this time. It also came out upon the same examination that at one time and another Elias Greene-baum had given his wife \$300,000. There is nowhere anything to show that she has lost that amount. Since the time it was given to her there has been no very great depreciation in property, either in real estate or in currency, and the presumption is that she still has it. As regards Mr. Rosenberg, I know that not very long ago he had \$75,000 in cash. He had become a little nervous, and would not lend it even on some excellent paper. A person who was intimately acqualated with him was complaining of Mr. Rosenberg's timidity; that he had preferred to leave that amount of money in bank, or in the hands of his agent, rather than use it in what my informant considered a perfectly safe way. As for Mr. Snydacker, he has been in business hertwenty years, has invested no money in real estate, but has ioaned it out at high rates of interest, doubling his capital every four years He is the practical owner of Edwin Walker and of his quarries, has lots of mortgages on improved property, and has also invested heavily at high rates of interest in good paper."

If there is any correctness in these statements, it is certainly the duty of the County Board and make his complaint. It is understood that a movement is on foot to do this, and that many names not given above will be brought before the Board with a request that their assessed too low can go before the County Board and make his com

THE FLANNEL SALE.

New York, July 11.—The great trade sale of financis was concluded to-day. The competition was spirited, and good average prices were obtained. The blankets, which were sold by the pair, brought the following figures: 20 cases, 60 pairs each, 10-4, Cochickenick, marked "N. 8. and 8.," \$1.65 to \$1.70 per pair; 11 cases, 60 pairs each, "N. 8. and 8.," \$1.4. Tewksbury, \$1.90 and \$1.95 per pair; 29 cases "G. H. G.," Gilbert blankets, 24 pairs in a case. 31-4, "Diamond B," white, \$3.60, \$3.62\(\frac{1}{2}\), \$3.65, and \$3.70 per pair; 31 cases, 12-4, same goods, \$4.25 per pair; 6 cases, "G. H. G.," 11-4, Polaris, Gilbert's, \$4.30 per pair; 21, see THE FLANNEL SALE.

cases, 12-4, same goods, \$5.25 per pair; 14 cases, 13-4, Polaris, white blankets, \$5.85 per pair; 29 cases, 11-4. X white, \$4.40 per pair; 39 cases, 13-4, same goods, \$5.05 per pair; 59 cases, 13-4, same goods, \$6.00 per pair; 5 cases, 11-4, XX white, \$6.25 per pair; 6 cases, 12-4, white, \$7.50 per pair; 5 cases, 13-4, XX white, same goods, \$8.25 a pair; 4 cases, 14-4 blankets, \$9.87-56 per pair; 4 cases, 12-4, XXX, \$10.25-69 (10.30 per pair; 4 cases, 12-4, XXX, \$10.25-69 (10.30 per pair; 50.85, 13-4, at \$11.30 per pair; 2 cases, 14-4, at \$12.90 per pair.

The sale aggregated upwards of \$2,000,000.

MR. TILDEN'S PLAN.

Something About Hewitt.

Nushington Past (Rem.)
That Mr. Tilden was opposed to the Electoral
Commission bill there is not a particle of doubt, and that he refrained from saying so publicly is equally indisputable. In the first place Mr. Tilden considered the formation of such a Commission unnecessary, as well as of doubtful con-stitutionality. It was his belief that the assent of both Houses was required to a declaration of election, and that failing in this the House had the clear right to elect the President after the expiration of the time granted to both Houses the clear right to elect the freshent after the expiration of the time granted to both Houses for a canvass of the Electoral yote. His plan was the constitutional plan. If the Senate, under the lead of Morton and a few other stalwarts, claimed the right of canvassing the vote, and, after throwing out one set of Electors and admitting another, of declaring the result according to its partisan supremacy, arbitrary will, or caprice, he was perfectly willing to accept the issue and fight it out to its logical conclusion. But he knew very well, as did all well-informed persons on the ground, and as Mr. Hewitt certainly should have known, that Morton could not have obtained in the Senate the requisite support for such a monstrous claim. The names of seven Senators could be given—not counting Senator Conkling—who would never have voted for such a proposition; but who, uniting with the Democratic members, would have forced a joint session, and a confirmation of any decision that body might have arrived at. Had there been any irrecondiable contest over the counting of the vote of either Florica or Loussiana, the inevitable result would have been thrown out for evident informatities on their face. An investigation, however, would have desclosed the frauds that have been made patent to the world by a four weeks' session of the Fotter Committee, and the strong probability is that both States would have been counted for Tilden by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses. What Republican Congressman is there who, if the decision were to be made to-day, would dare to oppose such a disposition of them? Mr. Tilden's plan, therefore, was to do precisely as the Constitution ordered, and precisely as the Constitution ordered, and precisely as had been done in every previous election. Had he been declared the legally elected President by both Houses in joint convention, or by a majority of both memberships, or by the House alone, he would have taken the oath of office and fought, if necessary, for his rights and the rights of his pa for a canvass of the Electoral vote. His plan and spokesman for Mr. Tilden, and, whenever incense of this description was smoking upon his altar, he took good care not to put out the fires. The little speech he was so unexpectedly called on to make in Tilden's behalf.—a speech that was admirable and perfect in its way,—gave him a reputation which he found himself utterly unable to support. His affected wisdom atter that became more owlishness,—his energy, mischief-breeding vascillation. It was, therefore, Hewitt's self-limposed responsibility, and Mr. that became more ownsumess,—mis energy, mis-chief-breeding vascillation. It was, therefore, Hewitt's self-imposed responsibility, and Mr. Tilden's reluctance to interfere with the duties and obligations of others, that caused the De-mocracy to abandon safe ground and adopt the hazardous experiment of a Commission entrust-ed with all the power of Congress to decide, while deprived of all its right to investigate and ascertain. Indeed, it seemed fated for the Democratic party to blunder and faiter after a campaign of singular ability, pluck, and courage. Had Judge Davis been left where he was, and where everybody now sees he oughf to have re-

carry cedar ties from Ahnapee to this port at 4½c each.

The schre Bolivia and Nassan bring coal from Fair Haven to this port at 90c per ton, and the schrs George C. Finney. Mont Blanc, and Jamaica coal from Charlotte to Chicago at the same rate. The Thomas H. Howland carries coal from Charlotte to Milwaukee at a rate variously reported at 85c and 90c.

Iron ore rates from Marquette to Cleveland were quoted at \$1.00 per ton, and from Escanaos 60c. Those figures are not adequate to cover the cost of sailing, and several vessel-owners say they will lay up their crafts unless freights improve. Had Judge Davis been left where be was, and where everybody now sees he ought to have remained, upon the Supreme Ben.h. he would have made the fifth, or deciding member of the Commission, instead of infamous Joe Bradley. The stund Democracy of Illinois, however, saw only the hated form of Logan, and nothing could impede them in their insane rush to demolish him. Had Davis been a member of the Commission and awarded the votes of Florida or Louisiana to Tilden, as he inevitably would have done, we should have heard nothing of Allunds Joenothing of The Jenks or Boulds Baker, and very little of the unpleasantness between Messrs. Hewitt and Watterson. As this was not done, and as in every instance where we expected a Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Toroxto, July 11.—As the season progresses, lake-freights show no improvement; on the contrary, they appear to get worse and worse. Ten first-class schooners are now lying up here, and do not expect to do anything until fall.

The stocks in store at the wharves and elevators are 11, 282 bris flour and 279, 745 bu grain, against 9.446 orls flour and 182, 251 bu grain at the corresponding date last year. ERIE. ERIE, Pa., July 11. Arrivals-Prop Delaware, and as in every instance where we expected a lofty courage and stern determination, we found first bravado, and next abject cowardice; as Mr. Hewitt was unfortunately the head of the party, and also a member of Congress, in which capacity he was obliged to do something, and generally managed to do something wrong, the people of the United States were cheated out of the President they had elected, and forced to submit to the outrage. And it hardly compensates, us for the loss to prove anybody either an ass or a liar. and as in every instance where we expected a

Chicago; prop D. Ballentine, schrs R. B. Haves and A. B. Moore, Buffalo; the first three named load coal for Chicago. Departures—Stmr Winslow, Portage: prop Annie Young and schr S. T. Watson, 1,200 tons coal, Chicago; schr H. R. Newcomb, 1,300 tons coal, Milwaukee; schr Ino, Presque Isle, Mich.; schr Undine, Toronto.

THE CANAL.

Bridgerort, July 11.—Arrivals—First National, Kankakee feeder, 1,248 bu corn, 4,752 bu corn or Bird's Bridge; Monitor, Morris, 5, 800 bu corn. for Bird's Bridge; Monitor, Morris, 5, 800 bu corn. Cleared—Prop City of Henry, Henry, 4, 976 feet Immoer: Bidore, St. Louis, 1, 117, 000 shingles; Friendship, St. Louis, 1, 174, 750 shingles, Briberoux, July 11—10 p. in.—Cleared—Olive Branch, Peoris, 93, 047 feet lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 3, 161 bu wheat.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Grain freights are steady at 1%c for wheat to Buffalo.

Charters—To Buffalo—Prop Jarvis Lord and

Next morning Mrs. Lavalle awoke and attempted to speak to her husband, when she found herself totally deprived of the power of speech. All efforts to articulate were unavailing, and a physician was sent for. The only symptoms of disease apparent were a thick, dark coating on the tongue and a hollow appearance of the eyes. On the same afternoon Lavalle, while sitting in front of his employer's establishment, was observed to fall back in his chair. Another waiter undertook to arouse him, when it was discovered that he was unable to speak a word. Since that time neither man nor wife have spoken. The physicians who report the case are utterly unable to account for it. The patients have been removed to the residence of Mrs. Lavalle's sister in Covingtion. Lavalle is very ill, but will probably recover. His wife is growing weaker daily, and all hopes of her recovery are abandoned. The theory has been suggested that the unfortunate people are victims of poison in their food, which caused paralysis of the tongue. So far no physicians of prominence have examined the cases. Charters—To Buffalo—Prop Jarvis Lord and consort, Dictator. 64,000 bu wheat on New York through rate. To Cleveland—Schr C. B. Benson, 30,000 bu barley at 1½c.

In store here to-day, 410,000 bu wheat, against 324,000 bu the same day last—year, and 1,229,000 in 1876. MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 11.—Arrived-Props

J. S. Gay, Forest City, Lincoln, schrs Sunrise, A. S. Gotham, Escanaba, D. P. Rhodes, Gibraltar, Lisgar, H. H. Brown.
Cleared—Prop D. M. Wilson.
Wind—South. MICHIGAN CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Michigan Cirv, Ind., July 11.—Arrived—Schrs Westchester. Muskegon, lumber; R. B. King, White Lake, lumber; A. Piugger, Muskegon, lumber; steam-barge Norman, Muskeyon, shingles and lumber.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CRICAGO.

The schr Myrtle arrived yesterday minus her

The schr white arrived yesterday minus are main boom, which she lost outside.

The insurance companies having risks on the burned prop Monigomery have settled with the owners. Capts. Pridgeon and Nyman.

Capt. McKenna is not here in the interest of the Phonix Insurance Company, but is looking up testimony in the Peshtigo-St. Andrew collision. The travel to Mackinaw by the stmr Menominee is on the increase. On her last trip up she took a large list of passengers, nearly all of whom were pleasure-seekers.

The lumber feet has been delayed by adverse

winds, and has come straggling into port in in-stallments the past three days.

Capte: Rounds and Keith held a survey on the partially-burnt steam-barge Fayette yesterday, with a view toward determining the

choosing two out of the eight School Trustees, and voting the tax for the maintenance of popular education, took place at Dean's Opera-House here last evening. By tacit consent of the best men of both parties, these meetings have in all time past been conducted in a non-partisan spirit,—the election usually resulting in the choice of good men without regard to their party-affiliations. The meeting last night was an exception to this wise and time-honored custom, and the gathering was one of the most turbulent ever witnessed on such an occasion. The Nationals, or Greenbackers, had marshaled their forces; and the result was, that they captured the meeting, and made a direct party issue in the choice of the two Trustees. The men chosen were Raiph J. Jewell, elected City Treasurer by the Nationals last spring, and Edwin Crane, National Supervisor of the Second Ward. They succeed A. H. Wood, a merchant and Democrat, and C. R. Miller, a prominent Republican lawyer,—men long identified with the educational luterests of the city, and conservative in every tendency. The new men are personally unobjectionable, being both ranked as 'good fellows,'' though not the men which the solid taxpaying sentiment of the place would select for so peculiar and important trusts as those which appertain to our School Board, whose annual disbursements nearly equal the whole amount raised and expended for other municipal purposes. It was the manner and apirit in which they were chosen that makes the action of last evening objectionable, and the fact that the new purty of labor-and-finance-reform was the first to thrust partisanship into the management of our public schools. In voting the annual tax, the same new year and a reduction of 10 per cent upon the first of the receive only an average of \$1 per day for their services. capt. Rounds and Keith held a survey on the meeting, and made a direct party issue in the choice of the two Trustees. The men chosen were Raiph J. Jewell, elected City Treasurer by the Nationals last spring, and Edwin Crane, National Supervisor of the Second Ward. They succeed A. H. Wood, a merchant and Democrat, and C. R. Miller, a prominent Republican lawyer,—men long identified with the educational interests of the city, and conservative in every tendency. The new men are personally unobjectionable, being both ranked as "good fellows," though not the men whola the solid taxpaying sentiment of the place would select for so peculiar and important trusts as those which appertain to our School Board, whose annual disbursements nearly equal the whole amount raised and expended for other municipal purposes. It was the manner and appirt in which they were chosen that makes the action of last evening objectionable, and the fact that the new party of labor-and-finance-reform was the first to thrust spartisanship into the management of our public sebnols. In yoting the annual tax, the same party earned a reduction of 10 per cent upon the item of the estimate for teachers' salaries apartisanship into the management of our public sebnols. In yoting the annual tax, the same party earned a reduction of 10 per cent upon the item of the estimate for teachers' salaries apartisanship into the management of our public sebnols. In yoting the annual tax, the same party earned a reduction of 10 per cent upon the item of the estimate for teachers' salaries apartisanship into the management of our public sebnols. In yoting the annual tax, the same party earned a reduction of 10 per cent upon the item of the estimate for teachers' salaries.

An upexpected Friend.

An upexpected Friend.

An upexpected Friend.

An upexpected Friend.

An upexpected friend to man has been discovered in a kind of animalcule engendered by sewage, which prevents the decomposing mat-

the Alaska Wednesday.

The strury Passport and Admiral had a trial of speed between Freecott and Rockvills, in which the Admiral was the winner. The Recorder of the latter place says that "The Admiral had but a few passengers on board, while the Passport's bow showed her drawing seven feet of water, and heavily loaded with passengers and freight. Had both boats been evenly loaded, there is little doubt but the Passport would have come out victorious."

doubt but the Passport would have come out vic-torious."

Charles S. Bidwell died in Buffalo last Saturday, at the age of 52 years. Deceased was a son of Mr. Benjamin Bidwell, of the firm of Bidwell, Banta & Co., shipbuilders, and was their foreman for a number of years. In 1857 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Andrew Mason in vessel building, which continued until 1872, since which time he has not been in active business. He leaves a wife and two sons, Messrs. Frederick and George Bidwell, of Buffalo.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and the actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hoursending at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanabo, ore, N. B. Milla.
Scar Agnes L. Potter, Escanabo, ore, N. B. Milla.
Scar Agnes L. Potter, Escanabo, ore, N. B. Milla.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, Hght, Market.
Schr Haxbana, Oswego, coal Markots or treet.
Prop Haleigh, Buffalo, coal, Chicago avenue.
Schr lasbella Sands, Muskegon, coal, Market.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Pt. Patterson, wood, Rush
treet.

treet.
Schr Wm. Bates, Holland, sundries, Rush street.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskecon, lumber, Kinzle street.
Prop Norman, Ludington, iamber, Hush street.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, iumber, Market.
Schr Edna, Grand Haven, lumber, North Side ga ousc. Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Prop Messenger, Benton, sundrics, State street. Prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundrics, State street. Prop Dean Ittohmond, Buffalo, sundrics, Ran

reet.
Schr D. A. Wella, Washington, lumber, Allen's Slip,
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen's Slip,
Schr H. D. Moore, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse, sundries, Fourcenth street. Metropolis, South Haven, sundries, Clark ouse. Prop Sovereign, Montreal, sundries, Adams street, Schr U. S. Grant, Kewannes, bark, Ognen's Cadal. Schr Banner, Holland, bark, Ogden's Canal. Schr Hattle Earl, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-secon

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 11.—Down—Props Cuba, Mackinaw, St. Paul, Delaware, Newburgh, Archle, Metamora and barges; schrs F. L. Danforth, Herbert Dudley, Venus, M. K. Beck, Richard Winslow, George Murray, M. J. Cummings, Three Brothers.

Up—Props Benton, China, Empire State, Yosemite and consort, E. B. Hale and consort, R. J. Hackett and consorts; schrs Amaranth, Charlie Crawford, Swallow, Jessie Hoyt, Wend the Wave, Alva, Bradley, Exile, Thomas Quail, S. J. Tilden, J. F. Card.

The schr F. L. Danford, which passed down last night in tow of the tag Constitution, brought up on the head of Russel's Island, twenty miles below here. The tag Frank Moffatt was sent from here this morning to assist the Constitution in pulling her off.

Ponr Huron, July 11—10 p. m.—Passed down—Props B. W. Blanchard, V. Swain and consort, Cormorant and consort, O. Townsend with Champion. S. A. Wood and consort, Swallow and barges; schrs G. Murray, Porter, B. F. Brace, Scotia, James R. Bentley, C. C. Barnes, Knight Templar, E. M. Davidson, H. J. Webb.

Up—Props Nebraska, Milwaukee, Benton, Havans and consort; schrs Todwan, New Hampshire, Rathburn, Tecumseh, Mary Amelia.

Wind—Southenst, gentle; weather cloudy. rset.
Schr Marv A. Gregory, Green Bay, fish, Ciark street.
Schr Lincoln Dale, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Sardinis, White Lake, lumber. Chicago avenue.
Schr Myrde, Muskegon, lumber, Allen's Sip.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State BUFFALO, July 11. - Lake freights inactive; no waukee and Chicago.

Clearances for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m.

ter from becoming a dangerous nuisance. Mr. Angell, the public analyst for ftampshire, having examined the sewage-polluted fluid in Southampton Water, has discovered that where the suspended matters are thickest there is going on a silent destruction of the foul matters, through the agency of millions of the minute creatures, by some held to be of animal, but by Mr. Angell believed to be of vegetable origin. On examining the muddy fluid through a microscope, it was found to contain myriads of little brown organisms, surrounded with a gelatinous substance. Each specimen was found to be active in its movements and of peculiar shane, being furnished with a belt of ciliaround the centre of the body, and with a long transparent and very flexible tail. After death, these tiny atoms give off an odor similar to that of seawed, and change to a green color. During life they evolve bubbles of oxygen gas, which serve to purify the water from the effects of decomposing matter.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

Props Jay Gould, merchandise; Antelope, W. L. Barnum, Abercorn, and Philadelphia, Chicago;

Vinslow, merchandise, Duluth: Toledo, mer-

chandise, Green Bay; D. F. Rose, Bay City; stm

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights were quiet and unchanged yes-

terday. The sail rate on corn to Buffalo was 1%c, to New York by water 6c, and to do by lake and

rail 7%c. Charters were reported for 80,000 but corn. The prop Potomac, corn to Buffalo, and the props Scotia, Prussia, and Sovereign, corn to Montreal at 6%c.

The schr Potomac was chartered yesterday to carry cedar ties from Ahnapee to this port at 4%c

chandise, Green Bay; D. F. Rose, Bay City; sturPearl, Pint-in Bay; schrs R. B. Hayes and Acontins, Chicago: Morning Light, Toledo; Eagle
Wing, 500 brls salt, Detroit; E. M. Portch, 1,000
brls salt, Green Bay; barges Getaard, Board of
Trane, Troy, and Matilida, Saginaw.
Vessels passing Port Coiborns lock for the twenty-four hours ending 6 b. m. July 10: Westward
—Props Arcadis, Montreal to Windsor: Celtic,
Montreal to Fort Williams; City of Toledo, Ogdensburg to Chicago; Ocean, Montreal to Chicago;
bark Evening Star, Oswego to Sheboygan; schrs
Speedwell, Coburg to Ashtabula; John T. Mott,
Ogdensburg to Cleveland.
Eastward—Props Dromedary, Toledo to Montreal; barks Erie Belle, Kincardine to Kingston;
Pulaski, Bay City to Oswego; G. M. Çarrington,
Vermillion to Toronto; Ella Murton, Cleveland to
Hamilton; Mary, Port Stanley to Kingston.

Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Kewaunee, ties, itock Island
Raifroad.
Schr A. J. Mowry. Lincoln, lumber, Market.
Schr Hobert Howlett, Hamila, lumber, Twelfth
Streef.
Schr C. Hibbard, Kewaunee. ties, Rock Island Raifroad.
Schr Carrier, Hamila, lumber, Market.
Schr Heindeer, Collingwood, coal, Madison street.
Schr Manie Yought, Cleveiand, coal, Adams street.
Schr Annie Yought, Cleveiand, coal, Adams street.
Schr Maraile M. Filer, Ludington, light.
Schr Grade M. Filer, Ludington, light.
Schr D. A. Wells, Northport, sundries.
Prop Measenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Measenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Atanto, Muskegon, light.
Prop Mercury, Ludington, light.
Prop Norman, Ludington, light.
Prop Mercury, Ludington, light.
Prop H. D. Moore, Geonto, light.
Schr Hein, Sungatuck, light.
Schr Hein, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hein, Muskegon, light.
Schr I Ley, A. Simpson, Manistee.
Prop Prusis, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Prusis, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Michigan City, sundries.
Prop Win, Crippen, Manistee,
Prop Win, Crippen, Manistee,
Prop Win, Crippen, Manistee,
Prop Win, Crippen, Manistee,
Scow Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Scow Hyderbrad, Kingston, grain.

"HARVESTERS."

Harvested in Madison, Council Bluffs, and

Marshalltown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., July 11.—Our city was thrown into a high state of excitement this morning by a report that the tramps at Beloit had captured two trains, and were on their way north. Gov. Smith and Mayor Smith had been up all night with Superintendent Swineford, of the North-western Road, devising measures as to the dis-position of the tramps, and had decided that he only way was to use vigorous measures. Soon one of the trains reached the city with ome thirty tramps on board, halt a dozen be ng on the engine with compulsion directing the movements of the engineer. The Sheriff and the Chief of Police, with a posse comitatus, quickly surrounded the train, and the tramps surrendered without a show of tramps surrendered without a show of resistance, and were marched to the County Jail. Soon the other train was seen approaching south of the city, but, suspecting the trap their companions had fallen in, the train was stopped nearly a mile south of the city, and twenty more tramps got off and collected in a group, when they were immedicollected in a group, when they were immediately surrounded, and the whole number, with one or two exceptions, were marched to jail, where the whole party were searched, and, with the exception of fifteen or twenty jackknives, not a weapon was found on them. Forty-seven tramps are now in jail, and the whole number have been sentenced to ninety days at hard labor, except three lame ones, who were senyoung, from 17 to 30, and are a hard-looking lot of citizens. They say they are the advanceguard of some 5,000, who have been driven out of Iowa by proclammation of the Governor. Col. George W. Burchard, Gov. Smith's private secretary, went to Beloft to consult Mayor Blodgett. He telegraphs Gov. Smith that the Mayor reports about 150 tramps there. The Mayor reports about no traings there. The Mayor will use similar measures as have been used here, and thinks they can control matters. The militia of Madison and Beloit has been placed at the disposal of the Mayors, who will use them effectively. Should occasion require, and the tramps show a disposition to do anything lawless, the troops will be used against them in a holy minute. The tramps are re ported very quiet. The Beloit Mayor, Blodget ported very quiet. The Beloit Mayor. Blodgett, will use all the force at his command to suppress violence. The prompt and decisive measures used here will doubtless restrain the tramps from traveling in bodies through this city. Gov. Smith is fully determined to suppress these vagabonds, and will use every means at his command to that end, and, if necessary, will call ont all the effective militis of the

at his command to that end, and, if necessary, with call ont all the effective militis of the State.

Mashalltown, ia., July 11.—Some forty or fifty tramps took possession of a freight-train on the Central Railroad at Dillon last evening, and rode to this place, where they were cleared from the track by the police force, under command of Marshal Norris. They were then corralled and escorted out of the city, with embatic admonitions not to return. They went with but little trouble. It is said there are a great many more scattered all along the Central and Northwestern Roads, and coming towards this place.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 11.—Between forty and fifty tramps boarded the west-bound freight-train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road this morning, and refused to pay their fare or leave the train. Part of them got aboard at Atlantic, and were reinforced by others at Walnut, Avoca, and Neola. The conductor of the train telegraphed the fact to J. S. Wilson, Station Agent at this place, and he at once notified the police authorities. A posse comitatus was at once sworn in, and, under direction of Mayor Lawrence and City-Marshal Baldwin, proceeded to the depot. Upon the arrival of the train all the tramps except five or six were arrested and lodged in the County Jail. Several of the party, as soon as the train stopped, endesvored to escape, but a few significant reminders to halt in the shape of whizzing builets brought them quickly to a stand-still. The whole number arrested was storty-one, each of whom will be prosecuted for vagrancy.

DENTISTS.

Madison, Wis., July 11.—Before the State Dental Society to day a brilliant essay was read by Dr. Edgar D. Swain, of Chicago, on "Diseased Conditions of the Soft Tissnes of the Mouth: their Pathology and Treatment." It was well read and well received, his methods of treatment being considered original and effective. He is an energetic, thinking deutist, and an honored guest of the Convention. The election of officers followed, with the following result: President, Dr. Barker, of Elkhorn; First Vice-President, Dr. C.4C. Babcock, of Milwankee; Second Vice-President, Dr. Fletcher; Secretary, Dr. M. T. Moore, of LaCrosse; Treasurer, Dr. Stewart, of Wanpun. A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. W. H. Chilson, of Appleton, on his efficiency and faithfulness as acting President of the Convention. Milwankee was designated as the next place of meeting, and the Association adjourned.

FIELP FOR THE WEAK **NERVOUS AND** DEBILITATED

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS

AND BANDS. For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientifle men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions — Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifurious forms/consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chonic or functional disease? To you teel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, mooping, unit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheuniatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your-self harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms? Restless nights, broken sleep, night-mare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bushfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-flicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, after drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for Descriptive Pamphlet and The Electric Quarterly, a large illustrated Journal, containing full particulars and information worth Thousands. Copies mailed free. Call on or address,

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO. Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.

218 STATE ST., CHICAGO Avoid bogus appliances claiming elec-ric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

BRANCH OFFICE:

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending July Programme of excursions for this week, eading July 13. from Clark'st. bridge:
Friday, July 12.—To Evanston at 2:30 p. m.; on the Lake at 7:30 p. m.; on the Michigan City at 9 p. m., returning Sanday, July 14. at 11:30 a. III.
Brown's Saratoga Brass and String Bands on board.
Fare to Wankegan and return. \$1; Michigan City and return, \$2; all other round trips, 50 cents.
The Fiora with make her five Excursion to St. Joseph 1 Mich., Ebursday, July 18, at a. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Union Square Theatre Company.

Every Evening this week, and Wednesday and S day Matinees, Sarpou's great Play. AGNES.

CLARA MORRIS in CONSCIENCE WHITE STOCKING PARK.

BASE-BALL.

MILWAUKEE VS. CHICAGO THIS AFTERNOON and TO-MORROW NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

This Evening—Matinee Saturday—The new and origi-nal specialty of AMULET, by the Great JOHN HART. PAT ROONEY'S SPECIALTY of MULDOON MARRY G. RICHMOND'S original EPITAPHS. And all the Start of the Standard Novelty Compa Extra Performance Studay Eyening. Popular Prices—25, 90, and 75 cts.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW CHICAGO, ILL.

Collegiate year, 30 weeks. Begins Sept. 11, 1978. Tuttion, \$50 per year in advance. For calculation of address of the sept. 15 per born-st. Chicago, III.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY. Worcester, Mass., fits cadets for college, scientific chool, and business. Twenty-third year begins Sept. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt. DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the Grun-name and style of Jaka, Jieneke 4. Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills owing by said firm to be presented at office southwest corner of Kinzle and Green-sta. and all meney owing to said firm to be paid at office as above to E. S. Elders.

Chicago, July 9, 1878. WILLIAM JIENEKE, WILLIAM KNOCKE.

MEDICAL. NEURALCIA CRAMPS CRAMPS IN THE CHAMPS SHOWACH, and all nerrous affections are cured immediately by DR. CHONIER'S ANTI-NEURALGIC PILLS. Soid in Paris at Lovasseur's Pinarmacy. Mailed on receive of price [8]. Dr. GERRA & CO., Agents, New York.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Se day from Breunen Pler, foot of third street. HS&states of basages—From New York to Scatthamp London Havre, and Brennen, kret cable, \$100; see cab

PAIRBANKS'

SCALES

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Milwaukee Base-Ball Club put up at The Hon. C. F. Rand, of Indianapolis, is

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Harriott (Clara Morris)

The Hon Thad, C. Pound, M. C. frem consin, is at the Tremont House.

corge F. Luckey, Superintendent of
cols at Pittsburg, was at the Grand Central yes-

The Rt.-Rev. William H. Hare, Bishop of all the Territories for the Protestant Episcopal Church, is stopping at the Sherman House.

Dr. Clay McHugh died at his father's, two iles east of Lexington, Ill., yosterday morning. e graduated at Rush Medical College last winter. George Wardman, city editor of the Pitta-urg Leader, and Prof. George J. Lucky, Superin-naent of Instruction, Pittsburg, Pa., are at the rand Pacific Hotel.

Grand Pacific Hotel.

Louis Hieldrich, injured in an explosion of Illinois Central locomotive's boiler several days age, died of his wounds at St. Luke's Hospital. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician. 88 Madison street (Thibung Building), was, at 8 a. m., 74 degrees; 10 a. m., 78; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 86; 8 p. m., 72. Baromster at 8 s. m., 20.50; 8 p. m., 29.52.

The Hon. R. P. Derickson was yesterday thought by his physicians to be a in fair way of recovery. The nervous prostration is great, and convalescence will therefore be gradual. Death came very near getting the upper hand, and it is only the patient's strong physical powers that have

At a regular meeting of Rochambeau odge, No. 532, I. O. O. F., held yesterday evenag, the following officers were installed for the nauling term: F. Caluori, N. G.; L. Pelletter, G.; Sanuel E. Pinta, Secretary; E. Huther, ressurer; Adolpne LeBrun, Representative to the

At a regular meeting of Company A, Sixth Battalion I. N. G., the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the officers and men comprising Company A, Sixth Battalion I. N. G., desire to express their heartfelt thanks to the Chicago City Railway Company and to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company for courtesies received at their hands upon the occasion of our late visit to Eigin, July 4, 1878."

ent of the South Side Rail-The management of the South Side Kailway Company have added greatly to the excellence of its line by uniforming the conductors. They now present a neat appearance, and are recognized at a glance. Under the old system, they were frequently shabby, and ocasionally it was impossible for a person who needed the conductor to distinguish him from among the crowd that filled the platform. This is one of the improvements which adds greatly to the comfort of all the passengers on the road.

Daniel F. Adams, 11 years of age, and registered at the Armory, will make a stout, healthy, and intelligent employe for any one wishing to hire a boy from 13 to 16 years of age. He was picked up in the streets by Officer Mc-Hugh. At the station he related that he had run away from his home in Wabash, Ind., because his fainer was a drunkard and beat him severely, in proof of which he exhibited long welts across his hips, that have not been obligerated in two weeks time. He says his father allows the family to beg for a living, while he drinks up all he earns.

The Society of Physicians and Surgeons met in a parlor of the Tremont House last evening, to pass upon a set of rules for the treatment of children during the heated term, which had been prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpose. There were but about half a dozen present. After discussing the merits of the rules until a late hour, upon motion of Dr. Colton, it was decided to refer the rules back to the Committee for further consideration. The rules were first drawn up by the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia. Two more members were added to the Committee. The meeting was then adjourned.

The recent attempt on the part of the young man Preston to fish letters out of the street boxes with an instrument something like a fight ooxes with an instrument something like a fishnook has led to a strict surveillance over these
safety boxes. The Special-Agent of the Department has put some private watchmen on the lookout, and the police nave also had instructions on
the subject, so that it will not in future be a safe
business for your sneak-thief to pry too curiously
into these little iron boxes, or even to linger too
long in their vicinity at unseemly hours. This is
written simply to caution young men, who, like
Preston, are so hard up that they can't afford to
write to their wives without pillering postagestamps in that laborious manner.

The Garden City Amateur Journalists' Club held a regular meeting at the Palmer House last evening, with the following members in attendance: James W. Bell, of the Literary Journal; Ex. Q. Carroll, Frank Carroll, and Geo. W. W. Carroll, of the Amateur's Journal; Sam. T. Clover, of the Echose of the Board; H. F. Donahoe, Sunday-School Library; Geo. W. Hancock, of the Ciub; W. T. Hall, of the Western Amateur; Fred Burch, Wm. Chrystal, H. P. Hull, George M. Huss, and Ed. V. Jones. The final preparations for the Convention of National Amateurs to be held here next week were made. It was decided to have a large photograph taken by Brand of all the delegates who come to the Convention. Various other important business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, July 23, in their club-rooms.

transacted, and the meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, July 23, in their club-rooms.

Day before yesterday evening, about 9 o'clock, a well-known piano-tuner who lives on the West Side was walking homeward on Lake street, near Deeplaines. He happened to stop for a moment to look into the window of a store, when a policeman hailed him, and asked him what he was doing there. He said, "Nothing in particular." The officer then asked him where he lived, and got an answer. He, however, said he knew better,—that the man didn't hve there,—and arrested him, and took him to the station. When he was scarched there, they found upon his person some tuning-hammers. The station-keeper looked at these instruments with horror, not knowing whether they were part of a burglar's kit or some new-fangled slung-shot, and sent at once for the Captain. That officer came, examined them, shook his head, said the man must be a bad citizes, or he would not carry deadly instruments around with him, and ordered him to be looked up. The proprietor of a large music store on the West Side was speedily informed of the tuner's misfortune, and rushed down to the station, had an interview with the Captain, and tried to explain to him that the must was an innocent musician, and that the implements which he carried around with him were the tools of his trade. But the Captain was inextrable. He had been in the service too many years not to know a deadly wedpon when he saw it. The next morning the man was brought before Justice Morrison, who has some music in his soul, saw the facts in the case, and discharged the pianotuner.

It was stated the other day that the Floating Hospital Association had made arrangements with the Lincoln Park Commissioners by which the use of the North-avenue pier had been secured. The intentions of the Association are excellent, but, unless there is a change, it is probable that they may hurt more than they may help the children who go there with some expectation of enjoying the refreshing lake breezes. There is an abomisable cesspool, which extends nearly all the way from the line of North avenue down to Schiller street, and it smells feartuily. It has been compasined of again and again. The parties owning the land which the vater covers were indicted hast year, or several of them, and promised to abate the nuisance and fill up the pool. They have not yet done so, and have broken their piedges to the State's-Attorney and the Court. Mothers who take their children to this pier in search of health will be apt to find when the land-breeze blows that they have taken them into the very heart and centre of miasma; and they need not be surprised to see their darlings sicken and die rather than gain strength and health. Unless immediate steps are taken by the property-owners for the abstement of this intolerable nuisance, which is ruining the value of the property on Dearborn avenue from the park south to Schiller, the matter should again be brought before the Grand Jury, and the oftenders indicted, fried, convicted, and punished. Crimes segment of the lives of chirdren are not to be tolerated.

Some very ugly neighborhood gossip con-

Some very ugly neighborhood gossip concerning the death of Jeremiah Klauner, who committed suicide by hanging June 19 in a barn in the rear of No. 186 Milwaukee avenue, is finding its way into print. Investigations made by both the Coroner and the police leave no doubts that Klauner committed suicide. He frequently said he would do sa, and a few days previous for committing the act told numerous friends that he would hang himself. With a saloon-keeper he one day visited Sherry and Conneily in their cells. The saloon-keeper's story of the day's transaction is very droll. To the doomed men he stated that he would he in eternity before they would, and that if there was any exaltation in being hanged, he was going to enjoy it before them. Later in the day he borrowed \$5 from him, and, immediately upon receiving the money, turned about and said, "Here, you foolish fellow, you lend me money, when you know I am going to kill myself, and will

Hamm, Rochester; A. S. Taimange; Springer, Chelmant; Joseph R. Harte, Lans Springer, Chelmant; Joseph R. Harte, Lans Springer, Chelman Lanzon and C. Spenaley, Mir Wis. A. Waterman, Detroit; the riddey, Bloomington: Charles E. Welling, William R. E. Berth, New York; Georg senden, Springfield; W. L. Dill, New Have arr, Houston: N. Merram, Meriden, Conn. Hannibal; Thomas W. Gulid, Boston; V.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were \$2,000. The police arrested 1,873 persons in June About \$1,000 was added to the scrip debt by the payment of bills for supplies.

The employes of the Health Departmen eccived \$1,964 in scrip for June pay. A case of small-pox was reported at No. 796 Carroll street—the fourth in the city this

It is said that the Mayor will send in Weigher Bensinger's name again, paving received No one is yet spoken of for Inspector of the House of Correction. If the salary were even \$100, candidates would be plentiful.

Lake street bridge will be closed from to-morrow until the intersection of Market and Lake streets and the east approach are paved. A permit was issued to G. Eberlein to build a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling at No. 202 Division street, to cost \$3,000. The Treasurer's receipts were: Water office, \$2,252; Collector, \$2,320; Comptroller, \$1,071; total, \$4,644. He paid out \$38,000, of which \$35,000 was used to redeem revenue war-

The saloon-keepers are very slow in taking out their licenses. Not more than half as many have come forward as up to this time last year. The Mayor's police will be after them very soon if they don't make their appearance at the Collector's office.

The military men of the city spent an hour or two in the afternoon at the police head-quarters looking over drafts of a plan for the proposed armory at Adams and Market streets, in which the Second Regiment, cavalry, and artillery are to be quartered, and the police are to store their arms and have a drill-room.

Prof. Barrett spent the morning at the Water-Works, looking over his electrical light machinery. He will make some more experiments next week, or rather put into operation a patent distributor of the rays. "which will astonish the people." He feels confident that, with fifteen of them, at a cost of \$1,500 each a year, he can turn darkness into daylight.

A number of citizens had an interview with the Mayor and Building Committee in the morning in reference to the extension of the Mor-gan street sewer to the South Branch, thus pregan street sewer to the South Franca, thus preventing the nuisance growing out of the depositing of the fitth in Ogden silp. Mr. T. D. Harvey offer to advance the money if Mr. George Armour ain others will allow the sewer to run through their property, this being necessary, as Morgan stree ends several blocks from the river.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Jailer Currier is spoken of as a suitable person for Police Superintendent. The County Collector vesterday levied on the property of W. Meacham, No. 1026 Michigan avenue, for taxes.

Stevens, the wife-murderer, was quiet ves terday, except that he objected to the use the pa-pers had made of his humorous mood the day be-fore. Several ladies called to see him, but they Sheriff Kern does not deny that it was an

ex-Assessor who cut the rope in the hanging of Sherry and Conneily, neither will be affirm. He says, however, that all such ropes to be cut the next two years will be cut by himself. The old man Coy, who so recently passed under a cloud and is now in jail, was quite sick yesterday, and had to be taken from his cell to the debtor's department. He appears to be bereft of friends. His wife, even, has not so far deigned to call on him.

In the County Court yesterday, in special assessment roll No. 37, G. E. Plumb, Joseph H. Murphy, and George L. Davis were appointed Commissioners to make the assessment. In special assessment roll Nos. 1, 335, 1, 336, and 1, 337, City of Chicago, a rule was entered to file objections by

Judge Rogers yesterday morning over-ruled the motion for a separate trial for Woods and Kellogg in the Protection Life case, on the general ground that, being indicted together as conspira-tors, they could not, under the law, be tried sepa-rately. The same motion was passed on by Judge Moore some weeks ago, with the same result. L. L. Wilson yester lay filed a petition in the Criminal Court for leave to file an information, in the nature of a quo warranto, against Herman Seaman, a Constable. The object of the proceeding is to test the right of Constables in the outside towns to serve papers, etc., inside the City of Chicago, and is a renewal of the old constabilary fight.

In the lower vaults attached to the County Clerk's office the thermometer yesterday stood at 120, and yet they are occupied every day by hisman beings for about eight hours. There is no ventilation of any kind, and the employes are not complaining without reason. At a very small cost the difficulty can be remedied, and the County Board should lose no time in seeing to it.

Deputy-Sheriff Bartels was on the war-path

Deputy-Sheriff Bartels was on the war-path again yesterday in the attempt to restore his reputation. The Arbeiter-Zeitung failed to retract its alleged libel in its morning issue, and hecommenced suit against the concern to recover \$20,000. Suit was also instituted against Adolph Mueller, Peter Mueller's bondsman, for libel, the alleged libel consisting of a statement he made about Bartels which was printed in one of the morning papers. At a late hoar in the afternoon the air was full of threats, and capiases were being blown around by every breeze, and preparation was teing made in the jail for the entertainment of Bartels' persecutors.

Before the last Grand Jury complaint was lodged that Sheriff Kern had refused to serve a requisition from the Governor of Nebraska for the arrest of Jimmy Carroll and three other alleged criminals. The Sheriff's explanation of the matter is that the requisition was directed to the Coroner, Sheriff, or any Constable, and when presented to him he had no officer who could serve it atonce, owing to the extra work the jury was giving him in searching up witnesses, etc. He says he did not refuse to serve the paper, but asked the attorney in the case to get the Coroner or a Constable to serve it, explaining the situation, and that he agreed to so do. The complaint was made by one of the Felkers, and he maintains that the attorney subsequently went before the jury and exonerated him. In reply to the report that the jury stood 11 to 12 for indicting, he says that a vote was never taken on the question.

to 12 for indicting, he says that a vote was never takes on the question.

John Forsythe, the lone Democrat and candidate of the Fourth Ward, was over yesterday examining the election returns for several years. He made the discovery that in the canwass of Hayes I votes the County Clerk gave him 37, 800 votes, while he only received, as a matter of fact, 36, 808 votes in the county. He did not regard the blunder as intentional, of course, but will, no doubt, immediately communicate with Potter and have the thing sifted. He also found that Lynch, for County Treasurer, had been credited with 400 votes less than he received, and that attorney-General Edsall had been accredited in one precinct with sixty-six votes, which was 149 less than he really received. In his researches be also found that Carter Harrison had been accredited with 400 votes less han he actually received, and that the facts were that his weakness had been shown by his running 434 votes behind the lowest candidate on his ticket, while his opponent ran several hundred ahead.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The 4 per cent bond sales yesterday were The internal revenue receipts were \$31.

Treasury disbursements in this city yester

Two thousand silver dollars were paid out by the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

The receipts from the tax on distilled spir-its were \$26.010 yesterday, over half of which— \$13,154—was paid by the Phenix Distilling Com-

Yesterday afternoon a Taibune reporter ran across Mr. Burroughs, of the Phenix Distilling Company, and the following brief conversation took place. Said the reporter: "Is there any crookedness going on now?" "I don't know. We

CRIMINAL.

Paddy Conners, James Brady, and John Clark, three notorious crooks, were picked up last evening by Officers Hooley and McMahon, who found them prowling about in the vicinity of Hai-

The police have not yet succeeded in finding Mr. and Mrs. William S. Craig, whom Dr. L. A. Harcourt wants for attempting to levy black-mail. Mrs. Craig is, nevertheless, within a stone's throw of the West Madison Street Station, but is in seclusion, and does not wish to be molested.

James Vannata believed that James Baxter swore to a he in an affidavit which he made before Justice Haines in getting out a writ of attachment, and accordingly he got a warrant from Justice Foote and had Baxter arrested for perjury, yesterday. Foote continued the case until 1 o'clock to-day, bonds in \$1,000.

o'clock to-day, bonds in \$1,000.

An evening paper stated yesterday that Mr. D. E. K. Stewart, a lawyer doing a collecting business, had decamped with a considerable amount of momey which he had collected. Stewart's office was at 162 Washington street. His cierk informed a reporter yesterday that he had gone about three weeks ago to Belleville, Ont., and that he probaby would not return, as his accounts were short about \$15,000. Stewart's losses were caused by specifiations on the Board of Trade. His family have been living at 572 West Lake street, but they moved away last Monday, and the neighbored on the know where they have gone.

Richard W. Wagner and Mrs. Sarah A Richard W. Wagner and Mrs. Sarah A. Stewart, alias Mrs. Wagner, are locked up at the Armory charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. The former was arrested for deadbeating upon the Painer House to the extent of some \$90. The woman managed to get William Fisher, of No. 191 Clark street, to square the thing, and give him as security a check upon s Nebraska bank. Mr. Fisher paid the Palmer House bill, and succeeded in getting Mr. Warner ont of jail. No sooner had this been done than he received a telegram that the parties had no funds in the Nebraska bank. Hence the arrest.

in the Nebraska bank. Hence the arrest.

There was an assault case before Justice Foote yesterday which immediately concerned two Hebrews. It appears by the evidence that Solomon Van Fraag and Charles Mass went into a hole on Twenty-second street, on the night of the glorious Fourth, to celebrate in a dance. While there, Mans, overflowing with exuberant patriotism, hauled off and struck Von Fraag in the back of the head, "just for the fun of it," without, it is alleged, any cause or provocation. Von Praag, not caring to get into a row in the presence of ladies, granted a pro tem. forgiveness, but he did not forget. On the evening of the 5th Mass had just about recovered from the effects of his celebration, and was standing in the door of his store. No. 618 State street, when Von Praag sneaked up with a blundgeon in his hand and gave him a territe blow under the cyc. knocking him down and sadly dis-

JACK STURGES.

MORE WAR. whither the reporter went for the purpose of learn-ing what the martyr to Randolph's affront, in re-fusing to receive his vote on the "corner" question yesterday, proposed to do about it. "Jack" himself held the fort at the main desk, smiling and serene. A tall man in a light suit of clothes. and covered, as to his upper lip, with a black mustache of formidable proportions, sat nearly opposite. He, too, smiled and semically opposite, the too, smiled and semically opposite, and all the world. On a sofa in one corner folled two individuals who seemed perfectly familiar with all that had happened and all that was to happen. One was youthful and fat, the other fat and somewhat aged. The fat and aged said little, but the fat and youthful laughed and chatted with evident enjoyment and to the apparent delight of the rest. Approaching "Jack," the reporter sat him down and prepared to enter into converse with the nan upon whom Randolph had nut the ignominous aftiont of refusing to receive his vote. The reporter intimated that he would like, above all things, to know just what Mr. Sturres contemplated doing in the bramises.

"I propose to see whether Charles Randolph owns the Board of Trade or not, and I rather guess he'll find he don't. He's got a sort of an idea that lie can do what he pleases, without authority, right, or anything else; and now we think we'll test that little question."

"And how are you going to work!" and covered, as to his upper lip, with

cle question."

'And how are you going to work?"

'Goin' to have him arrested."

'When?"

Well, before long."

"On what charge?" Why, for refusing to receive my vote when there was an injunction out compelling him to accord me all the privileges of a member during the pendency of the appeal to the other Court. Yes, sir, and may be Charles Randolph will be behind the bars within the next twenty-four

be behind the bars within the next twenty-four hours."

Just then somebody came in and captured "Jack"s" ear. Pending the employment of that useful organ by the unknown gisitor, the reporter had a chance to look around on THE LATTLE ASSEMBLAGE.

The man in the light clothes seemed most ready to be tackled, and the reporter discovered him to be no less a personage than Mr. Pratt. "Jack's" lawyer. Here was metal of a very attractive sort, and the news-seeker endeavored to ascertain its reallegolity. He accordingly intimated that he understood there was to be some sort of legal machinery put in operation, and put in a modest plea for more light.

"The fact is," said Pratt. "that this man Randolph has naurped authority in refusing to receive

"The fact is," said Fratt. "that this man Randolph has usurped authority in refusing to receive Sturges" vote. You see he made out a poll-list and gave it to the tellers. Sturges' name wasn't nit, and his vote was refused. The tellers themselves saw the gross impropriety of refusing the vote, and remonstrated with Randolph, who bluntly bid them to go by the list. Now, Judge Mc-Allister granted an injunction a few weeks ago by which the Board was directed to give Sturges all the privileges of a member until the appeal from the late verdict in Sturges' favor is decided by the higher Court. But Randolph paid no attention to the injunction, —absolutely disobeyed it, —and now we propose to ask the Court his opinion of this refusal."

By asking that Randolph be brought up shor

"When will it be done?"
"See here, you want to know too much. Just wait."
"Not to-night, I suppose."
"Oh, no; it's too late now."
"To-morrow?"
"There you go again. You want to know it

"There you go again. You want to know it all."

The reporter intimated that that was just what he was expected to do, and orded his time, mentally resolving that he would know it all.

About this time a Mysterious Papers do not not have the same and the same and the same and the same and the last touches to it and handed it over to Jack." who signed it and sent they a boy over to a notary who knew his hand for the purpose of having it acknowledged. The paper returned at the precise moment that a man with a touth-pick nesting in his whiskers came in and joined the little party. He inspected the paper, saw that it was good, folded it, and put it in his inside pocket. There was an air of mystery about it, and an attempt on the part of the fat and youthful person on the sofa to divert attention by a recourse to two or more conundrums of the baldest, thinnest, and by no means cleanest, sort. The fat and aged occupant of the lounge next to him smiled grimly, and the man with the tooth-pick, as well as the man in the light suit, saw no end of fun in it.

"Jack" was by this time disengaged, and sidded up to the crowd.

"Crushed but not cast down," said the fat and youthful.

"We'll see who's crushed to-morrow." was the

youthful. "We'll see who's crushed to-morrow," was the "We'll see who's crushed to-morrow," was the reply.

The reporter intimated to the man with the toothpick that he'd like to see that paper a moment. The two legal gentlemen said in one voice that it weuldn't do at all; that the paper gave the whole thing away; that, in short, the reporter couldn't have it.

Presently the little company moved out to the addewalk. Seizing a favorable opportunity, the reporter once more approached "Jack."

"TELL US ALL ABOUT IT NOW."

"TELL US ALL ABOUT IT NOW."

"That paper is my affidavit. In half an hour Mr. Monroe (who turned out to be the man with the toothpick) will be bounding toward Wanke-gan."

Mr. Monroe (who furned out to be the man with the toothpick) will be bounding toward Wankegan."

"Where Judge McAllister lives?"

"Just so. The Judge will see it, and Monroe will ask him to sign an order of arrest for Randolph, the Board of Directors, and the tellers, and to-morrow the there'il be music. Lots of it. I have one ambition! want to see gratified, and that is to have Randolph taken over to the North Side and put behind the bars. Contempt of Court ain t any small game, Itell you, particularly in this case. This Randolph, you know, this—whom I don't speak to except to call him what he like McAllister would grant such an injunction anyhow. Oh, I tell you there'll be music, —lively music, too,—and maybe this—will know something about the jail before he gets through with it. We'll have our little difficulty settled now, I guess. It ain't a case now between him and me, but between him and the Court, and the Court will take care of him."

And it was after this fashion that Jack continued to dama Randolph and turn him over to the tender nercies of an insuited Court. While he was going on, one of the tellers, a Mr. Brady, came along and told his story, from which it appeared that Kandolph

had the list made out by a clerk, taking pains to have Sturges' name omitted. When Sturges went to vote, this teller went to Randolph, who told him to go according to the list. This didn't satisfy the latter, and the Board of Directors were appealed to, Randolph bringing back the reply that they had decided to follow the list. Mr. Brady further stated that certain other members, not on the list, were answed to vote by showing their tickets, from all of which it would appear that Sturges was the victim of something like discrimination of a somewhat spiteful character. As "Jack" observed, it is quite possible that there will be music this morning—a whole orchestra of it, perhaps.

TEMPERANCE.

THE DAY AT LAKE BLUPP YESTERDAY was ushered in by a severe thunder-storm, which caused the occupants of the tents to turn out several hours in advance of the usual time. As the sun rose, however, the clouds cleared away, and by 10 o'clock the grass and leaves had dried out nicely. The trains from the city brought large delegations from Chicago and the small towns between this city and the Bind. The day was devoted to exercises under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. The programme of the morning, as originally arranged, included addresses by the Revs. J. Nate and J. C. Stoughton, but this was not carried out, the Sons of Temperance taking charge of the exercises.

charge of the exercises.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Moulding, of Chic go, called to order in the Clark Street Chapel small but attentive andience. After the usus prayer and singing. Mr. Moulding made a few remarks, in the course of which he detailed his personal experiences as a worker in the temperance
cause, relating several interesting and instructive
anecdotes. He closed by exhorting all his hearers
to devote themselves earnestly to the saving of
men from the evils of intemperance.

Mr. Moulding was followed by the well-known"JACK" WARBURTON,

Mr. Moulding was followed by the well-known"JACK" WARBURTON,
who has just returned from a year of very successful work in Indiana. After stating that he was
not in the habit of addressing audiences composed
of educated people, he proceeded to give an exceedingly interesting account of the manner in
which the meetings under his leadership
were conducted. On one occasion, at Crown
Point, Ind., a professional pugilist was sent to
Warburton's meeting for the express purpose of
breaking it up, but although the man at first was
demonstrative and unruly, being under the influence of liquor, he became more and more gentlemanily in his conduct as the exercises progressed,
and before they closed was induced to sign the
pleage and be saved. At Valparaiso there was a
saloon-keeper, Tom Ward, who boasted when he
reached the town that he had come to fill the
prisons, cemeteries, and poor-houses. By means
of his gin-mill he successed in fulfilling his threat,
but at the present time Tom Ward was dying of
delirium tremens, and in his ravings saw constantly the apparitions of his victims and kept crying out that the men his whisky had killed were
sitting upon his bead and killing him. Mr. Warburton then spoke briefly of the advantages to be
derived from the formation of temperance organizations, and urzed all to assist in the work. The
meeting was then dismissed with the benediction.
At 2: 30 o'clock in the afternoon, with the Rev.

sitting upon as head and killing him. Ar. warburton then spoke briefly of the advantages to be
derived from the formation of temperance organizations, and urace all to assist in the work. The
meeting was then dismissed with the benediction.

At 2: 30 o'clock in the afternoon, with the Rev.

J. Nate in the chair, an andience of about seventyfive people assembled in the same building for the
purpose of listening to an address by Mrs. J. Ellen
Foster, of Clinton, ia. But before this lady appeared Mrs. John Nate, of Chicago, read an interesting paper entitled "Why Advance Moral Reform" in which the mainfold reasons for such advancement were forelibly set forth.

When Mrs. Nate had concluded,
MRS. YOSTER

came forward and proceeded to speak on "Prohibition." She said that although this was not
perhaps the most entertaining portion of the great
temperance question, it was at this time the most,
necessary to be talked about and impressed upon
the people. In her opinion, the law of the Bible
upon the subject of temperance, as well as other
subjects, was better than any that had since been
enacted. A skeleton was not attractive in itself,
but when innabited by an immortal spirit it was both an object of beauty
and a power in itself. Just so with the
temperance laws, which were now but skeletoas,
into which the brains and heart were being slowly
put. Let the public sentiment on the subject of
prohibitory laws be materialized and used, and
there was enough of it to accomplish the ends
atmed at by reformers. The forces now working
in different ways in the temperance cause must be
united and solidified until they were powerful
enough to send a shock through the liquor taffic
that should snatter and destroy it. Agood many
stages of the temperance reformation had been
gone through with; this work was no new thing,
but at last a material issue had been reached.
Liquor had been driven out of the Church, and
ministers no longer preached from the inspiration
furnished by liquor, as they did years ago. Alcohol

sale of liquor was practically at an end. The re-marks were closed with an earnest exhortation to all to work for the passage of a prohibitory law in this State. Mrs. II. A. Servis, of Wisconsin, P. G. W. P., in State.

Mrs. H. A. Servis, of Wisconsin, P. G. W. P., was then announced to speak briefly on the temperance question, but, owing to the lateness of the hour and an approaching storm, did not do so.

Last evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the meeting reassembled, and listened to addresses on the subject of temperance by the Rev. J. Nate, G. W. P.; the Rev. Dr. Young, and the Rev. J. C. Stoughton, P. M. W. C. The usual evening prayer was led by Mr. Crampton.

Among the notable temperance workers who will be present at the Bluff to-day are the Hon. Theodore D. Kanouse, P. R. W. G. T., of Watertown, Wis.; the Rev. John Russell, of Detroit; Uriah Copp, Jr., G. W. C. T. of Illinois; the Hon. John Seboski, P. Gr. W. C. T. of Illinois; the Hon. John Seboski, P. Gr. W. C. of Illinois, etc. The day will be appropriated by the Good Templars, who have arranged the following programme: At 10:30 o'clock, an address by Theodore D. Kanouse, R. W. G. T. of Wisconsin; at 3 p. m., an address by R. W. C. of Illinois; at 7:45 p. m., an address by the Rev. John Russell, of Detroit.

Saturday the Illinois State Reform Club will have charge of the meetings, and addresses by the Hon. A. B. Campbell, President of the Club; R. W.

Saturday the littines state Reform Club will nave charge of the meetings, and addresses by the Hon. A. B. Campbell, President of the Club; R. W. Crampton, Secretary of the same organization: Dr. Henry A. Reynolds; Dr. C. N. Whitney, of Kewanee; George Woodford, President of the Washingtonian Club of Pontiac, III.; "'Jack' Warburton, of Milwaukee, and many others. Large delegations are expected from Chicago, Wankegan, and other points.

points.
All singers who intend to be present at the Lake
Bluff Sunday-School Assembly July 17 to 25—are
cordfally invited to join the Lake Bluff choir and
assist in the service of song, which will be made a
special feature of the occasion. Singers should report ou the grounds to E. B. Williams, leader of
the choir, wao will furnish books.

HUNTING HIM UP. A SCHOOL-TEACHER IN TROUBLE.

In the Times of Sunday week appeared a paragraph to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Brentano, member of Congress from the Third District, had rented a house of his on the South Side for purposes of prostitution. At the time of this publication Mr. Brentano was in Washington. He didn't then know that the bouse had been rented, these matters being in the hands of his agent. Mr. Adolph Loch. On his ratter, home, haring seen. lication Mr. Brentano was in Washington. He didn't then know that the bouse had been rented, these matters being in the hands of his agent, Mr. Adolph Loeb. On his return home, having seen the paragraph, he began looking up the matter, and lerned from Mr. Loeb that the woman who had rented the up-stairs part of the structure had come to him and stated that she was the wife of an actor connected with Hobier's Theatre, and was acquainted with a number of actors there who won'd rent furnished rooms from her if she were able to secure the premises she wanted. She gave as a reference Mr. Young, in Bryan Block, from whom she had been renting a house. Mr. Loeb went there, and was told by Mr. Young that the woman had occupied one of his houses on State street for some time, and that he was perfectly willing to have her contanue doing so. She had paid her rent punctually, and he had never heard anything against her. Then Mr. Brentano went with his agent and saw the woman. It was plain at the first glance that she did not keep a house of prostitution. As to whether she kept an assignation house or not was another matter. She, however, denied absolutely doing anything of the kind. She said that she rented rooms furnished, as did Potter Palmer or the proprietor of any other hotel in the city, and that without requiring a marriage certificate from the parties who called. This didn't settle the question, however, as to who had inspired the paragraph in the Times. The woman who rents the outling told Mr. Brentano that she had been enspicious of two gentlemen, wan had visited her. One morning, not long ago, Mr. Brentano met a promihent German, and they fell into a conversation on this subject, and Mr. Brentano that she had been anspicious of two gentlemen, who was standing by said he knew who the person who had befriended him. A gentleman who was standing by said he knew who the person who had come to her bouse. She said that the had an idea as to who the guilty port was, that it was a leaner in the public schools. She said th

- 113

week.

Mr. Doty was excedingly mortified at the disclosurer regarding one of his teachers, and will do
all in his power to have a thorough investigation.

If the facts are as alleged, and if Widekind his
been making incorrect statements about Mr. Bresttano, or is himself of a bad moral character, he
will unquestionably be dropped. He is said to have
a wife at Detroit, who left him, or whom he
left, it is not known which. He has the reputation
here, however, of being an unmarried man. however, of being an unmarried man.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SCHOOL AGENT'S REPORT.

At a meeting of the Board of Education yeste day evening, Messrs. Hoyne, Arnold, Jacobs, Prussing, Wells, English, Hotz, Dennis, Vocke, Keith

and President Sullivan were present.

The report of the School Agent for June was presented as follows: Cash on hand as per last report, \$46, 894; receipts, \$154, 448; expenditures for salaries, etc., \$195, 764; balance on hand, \$6, 104. The report was referred to the Finance

Committee.

It was moved by Inspector Hotz that the names of several schools be changed by leaving off the word "street" or "avenue," thus leaving the names simply Calumet School, Polk School, Warren School, etc. It was also moved that the name of the new school on Throop street be made Throop School. Some objections were offered to naming any more schools after living individuals, out, on putting the question, the motion was carried. On motion, the name of the Cottage Grove School was changed to the Bancroft School, the Archer Avenue to the Everett, the Elizabeth Street to the Fulton, the Division and Cleaver to the Ericsson, the West Fourteenth to the Jefferson, the Lincoln to the Lasalle, the Nickersonville to the Webster, the Pearson Street to the Irving, the Sangamon to the Bryant, the Third Avenue to the Morse, the Vedder Street to the Dearborn, the Walsh Street to the Horace Mann, the Wicker Park to the Humboldt.

The Committee on Janitors and Supplies reported the names of sixty-three janitors and engineers at the same salaries as they received last year. This report was adopted. Several special teachers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Supt. Doty's report was presented, as follows: Enrolliment of pupils for Jane, 1878: Central High School, 315; Division Rugh Schools in South Division, 9, 657; schools in West Division, 21, 806. Total, 42; 117.

Miss Mary C. W. Price, Miss Joanns Fobey, and Miss Mannie A. E. Donahue were elected teachers without assignment; Miss Maggie S. Gill was elected teacher in the Clark Street School; Miss Lizzle Marr was elected teacher in the Wells School, in Jerry Mahoney was elected Teacher of drawing; Dr. Gustavus Zimmerman special teacher of drawing; Dr. Gustavus Zimmer Committee.

It was moved by Inspector Hotz that the name

of German.

On motion of Inspector Hotz, the election of Mr. cyrus L. Williams as teacher of deaf and dumb was reconsidered, and the post was declare vacant. The reason given was his connection wit

GOV. WILLIAMS.

A VISIT TO CHICAGO.

His Excellency the Governor of Indiana, familiarly known to the reading public as "Blue-Jeans" Williams, was in town yesterday, in company with the members of the Indiana State-House Commission, —Messrs. John Love and T. A. Mor-ris, of Indianapolis; Prof. John Collett, of Newcommission,—Messrs. John Love and T. A. Morris, of Indianapolis; Prof. John Collett, of Newport; and Mr. J. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne. There was also in the party Mr. Edwin May, architect of the new Indiana State-House, and Mr. J. E. Coob, city editor of the Indianapolis State Journal. They came here from Peoris, where, they went Mouday to inspect the new Court-House, arriving in this city resterday morning at 6:30 o'clock. At 8 a. m. they started out in carrisages under the guidance of Mr. N. C. Hinsdale, contractor for the stone for the City-Hall, he having extended the invitation to the Commission to come up and see the architectural wonders of Chicago. The party first visited the Court-House Square and made a careful survey of the rocks taken from Mr. Hinsdale's quarries in Indiana. Thence they went to the Custom-House, after which the carriages were rolled eastward along the Lake-Front to Dexel bonlevard and west to the Stock-Yards. After lunch at the Transit House, am hour or more was spent in seeing the yards and the cattle, and the party arrived back at the Grand Pacific at 4 o'clock, taking the train for Indianapolis at 8:30.

Gov. Williams expressed himself as highly pleased with Chicago and its public buildings. He did not wish to say anything about the political situation, except to express satisfaction with the work of the Potter Committee, and to predict that the next House of Representatives would be largely Democratic.

For this gaia occasion he had discarded his tra-

ly Democratic.

For this gaia occasion he had discarded his traditional blue-jean suit, and wore one of dark cheviot. He was weighed at the Grand Pacific, and turned the scales at 190 pounds. His height is six feet four inches. This visit was unofficial, and

consequently there was no speech-making. FEMININE MEETINGS.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Executive Committee of the State Industria School for Girls met vesterday morning in one of the club-rooms of the Tremont House, with Mrs. Gov. Beverldge in the chair. The object of the meeting was to conclude arrangements for the ex-cursion to Geneva Lake, which takes place on the 24th of August, when the regatta comes off at that place. The usual ladies' prize will be awarded by a young lady to be announced hereafter, from the judges' boat. There will be afteen boats that will judges' boat. There will be fifteen boats that will take part in the regatia. In the evening there will be a sort of a Venetian fete champetre on the water, in which all the boats will take part. They will be illuminated with lanterns. There will be music, fireworks, ice-cream, dancing, etc. This latter business is under the supervision of Mrs. J. P. Farrington, Chairman of the local committee of Arrangements at Geneva Lake. The excursion will cost \$3.50 the round trip, with admission to regatia, concert, etc. The train will consist of day and Pullman sleeping coaches; so that those who desire may sleep on the train. Tents will also be pitched in Kay's and Fontina Parks, for those preferring to camp out. The hotel accommodation, of course, will be liberal as usual. The pickets will be good for the 24th and 25th of August, and may be secured this morning of Jansen, McClurg & Co., and Messre, Lyon & Healey. The laddes propose to see that all who go are made comfortable and have a good time. The entire profits go to the benefit of the Industrial Home.

The entire profits go to the benefit of the Industrial Home.

Home OF THE PRIENDLESS.

The Lady Board of Managers of the Home of the Friendless met yesterday moraing in the cub-room of the Tremont House for the purpose of hearing the report of the Special Committee on obtaining room for and having booths for the sale of toys, fancy goods, etc., at the Exposition Building during the Exposition. Mrs. J. M. Walker presided. Mrs. E. G. Asay made the report of the Special Committee, which showed what had been done, but made no recommendation. They could not sell any refreshments save ice-cream and cake, and that in the gollery, as Mr. Wright had the monopoly of the restaurant, but he would allow the ladies to sell ice-cream and cakes up-stairs as a matter of courtiesy.

the ladies to soll ice-cream and cakes up-stairs as a matter of couriesy.

After some discussion a resolution was adopted accepting Mr. Wright's offer, and deciding to have a booth on the ground floor for the sale of toys, perfumes, atomizers, fancy goods, etc. The ice-cream and cakes will be sold in the gallery, opposite the music stand. The ladies then volunteered to serve at the stands for the reason that the Home of the Friendless is in a very needy condition. The Treasury has run extremely low, and the ladies are auxious to replenish it, considering that the prospects are good for a hard winter. They hope to receive the encouragement of their friends. The meeting adjourned until the first Wednesday in August.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The quarterly meeting of the Woman's Christian Association was called to order in the committeeroom of the Methodist Church Block at nair-past 10 pelock yesterday morning, Mrs. Charles Hammill presiding. Some business of minor importance was transacted, when it was observed that
there was not a quorum present, and the meeting
adjourned.

PORTIGN MISSIONS.

there was not a quorum present, and the meeting adjourned.

POREIGN MISSIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions met at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the committee-room of the Menodist Caurch Block, Mrs. I. R. Hite in the Chair. The Committee on place of holding the next quarterly meeting reported that Mrs. A. J. Brown, of Evanston, had extended an invitation to the Board, offering the use of her large grounds for the occasion. The matter was referred to a committee of two, consisting of Mrs. Queal and Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Willing reported that the Bidjour orphans, of India, about whom there has been some concern, had all been provided for. Mrs. Willing also reported concerning Miss Sparr, who is about starting for China as a missionary, and upon her recommendation it was decided that she should not take her departure until October, when a number of young ladies and some married missionaries will accompany her. The Committee transacted some other minor points of business, after which it stood adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE
met last night in Room 17 of the Palmer House,
with Henry M. Shepard in the chair, who stated
that the object of the meeting was to approve the
report of the Conference Committee and the plan
of reorganization adopted. He understood that
the plan was not being fairly executed, and that
facilities for registration had not been sufficiently
furnished. He advocated good candidates for the
various offices, and that only sufficient money be
collected to defray the legitimate expenses of a
campaign.

otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Albert McCarthy, of the Sixth Ward, a committee of five, as follows, was appointed to wait upon the Central Committee to ask them to reinstate the judges of election disagreed upon by the Commission of Revision: E. O. Brown, James Rocheford, John Hickey, John Sullivan, and Col. A. C. Van Arman.

On motion of Mr. Hickey, the Special Committee was instructed to urge the postponement of the election of the new Committee for at least one week.

tee was instructed to arge the postponement of the election of the new Committee for at least one week.

GREENBACK CENTRAL COMMITTES.

The Cook County Central Committee of the Greenbackers held a soleum session in the clubroom of the Tremont House last night. There were about twenty grains of the sait of the earth present. The chair cailed for experiences, and representatives from about two-thirds of the wards responded in doleful accents. The meeting was a melancholy one, but each speaker strove to incite hope within the breasts of the others. Some had organized, and some were intending to do so. In fact, the intentions of all were of the best, but the weather was hot, and the Chair had to repeatedly call upon his brethren in the ranks to "orace up." A representative from the Second Ward was more hopeful than the rest. He even ventured the assertion that things looked "surprisingly hopeful"; the ward had resolved to hold a mass-meeting at the corner of Madison and Market streets on the 17th, at which a glee club would probably blow, and a brass band perhaps would sing.

The reports of several committees were heard, in which the Organizing Committee came out strong. The members had been doing some pretty heavy looking around and making preparations, but as yet the Chairman had no actual organizations to report. This report was unanimously adopted. The Finance Committee confessed that it had no report to make. Mr. Alien moved that the numbers of delegates to the County ty Convention, to be held the 13th of August, be limited to 200. A long discussion followed. It was moved to lay the motion on the table, but Alien was anxious to air himself, and the Chair allowed the would-be orator to unburden himself, which he did in fine style, and saved his motion from the table, but it was afterward lost by a large majority. After some further noisy debate, the meeting adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CATHOLIC CRIMINALS.
To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 11.—I notice a communication in Sunday's paper from Mr. Samuel Hood, in which he makes the statement, or, to be more accurate, says he has seen the statement made, that twothirds of the murders in this country are com-mitted by Catholics, and, while he admits the thirds of the murders in this country are committed by Catholics, and, while he admits the absurdity of supposing that Catholics are by nature more inclined to the commission of crime than other people, he raises the question whether the Catholic doctrine that man has power on earth to forgive sin has not something to do with it.

Now, it seems to me, in the first place, that the calling of all these people Catholics is calculated to mislead. Many, indeed most of them, are nominal Catholics, only Catholics from having been horn of Catholic parents and baptized as such when infants—men who have never made any profession of religion whatever, but who, when their hour of eternity comes, turn for nelp to the only Church of which they have any knowledge, however small.—the Church of their parents.

Now, is it just to charge the crimes of these men, who have probably received very little, if any, of the teachings of the Church, upon the Church?

How would a Baptist, for instance, like to have all the sins committed by the offspring of Baptist parents laid to the teachings of the Baptist Church?

And, again, is the Catholic priest the only clergyman who promises forgiveness to murderers on condition of a gallows repentance?

Are not Protestant criminals told that if they will only accessit Christ as their Savior, and believe in Him, they will go straight to Heaven?

What does the Catholic priest though Furratorial pains, and be cleaned, before they can reach lieven.

The Protestant priest hastily converts his mur-

Heaven.
The Protestant priest hastily converts his mur-

The Protestant priest hastily converts his murderer, and presents him as a candidate for the highest scat.

I am a Protestant born and ired, but my wrath is often stirred by the baseless charges so often brought sgamst Catholics and their Courch,—charges which show either wilful misrepresentation or an almost criminal ignorance of the matter under discussion.

Let a man fully inform himself in regard to his subject, and then, if the spirit move him, let him write.

PROTESTANT.

THE BLACK LIST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 10.—What a general smile rippled over the countenances of the business com-munity this morning when they read in Tag Tagsune that letter from a party by the name of XXX, How like a perfect D. B. he does talk! There are hundreds such as he, and must the small trades-man contribute to his support just because he is impecunious? Must the butcher and grocer carry him indefinitely because he has not the wherewithal to pay for his wares? It is an unidoubted fact that these same D. B.'s always eat and drink the best, wear the best clothes, and use the best goods, and when one tradesman shuts down on them they go to another, and in the most grandlose manner give him their liberal petronage. They likewise beat landlords and agents out of rent, till it becomes almost a nulsance to own a house. You can't get them out or make them pay a cent. They get into a boarding house and perhaps pay a month; then they play the socculation racket, and are waiting for a turn in the market. They probably beat the landlady out of three or four months' board and then they get indignant at a demand for board money and leave the house to beat some one clse. Now, take it all in all, this little blue book that is being issued to tradesmen is a godsend, and every one who knows of a clear case of D. B. should not fail to notify the agency of it, and you may depend they will investigate thoroughly before publishing the name. There are man't who have not jet appeared in the black list that should be there in large type. Let us rid unious? Must the butcher and grocer carry

thoroughly before publishing the name. There are many wno have not jet appeared in the black list that should be there in large type. Let us rid Unicago of these contemptible drones in the hive and sit down upon such of them as believe in XXX. MICKEY FIRE. AMUSEMENTS.

HOME NOTES. "Agnes" has been played to good houses at

Hooley's this week. Clara Morris is in town, and is superintending he rehearsal of "Conscience," with which she opens on Monday.

Haverly has a gang of workmen scrubbing the outside of his theatre, and the interior is one mass of scaffolding. People will hardly recognize the place by the time it is reopened. An excellent variety bill is given at the New Chicago Theatre this week. Richmond's "Epitanhs" is one of the funniest acts he has yet presented, and Pat Rooney's imitation of Charles Diamond is simply exeruciating.

The actor who plays the part of a newspaper man in "Agnes" is said to have discarded his black wig for a blonde one at the earnest solici-tation of a local reporter who imagined that the audience would recognize the portrait.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP. Mr. H. Abbey, of the Park Theatre, will have charge of Lotta's starring engagements next season, and has requested Mr. James Lewis to support her in her favorite plays.

Miss Augusta L. Dargon, the well-known and much-esteemed actress, has recently been dangerously ill in San Francisco. She was hreatened with paralysis, but is better now. Mr. Joseph Booth has been appointed Treasnrer of the Fifth Avenue Theatre for next sea son. It is intimated that the new season at that theare will be opened by Miss Mary Ander-

ail for America in September, and will reap-pear on the American stage. She will bring one or two new dramas, and, no doubt, will be seen in old characters in which she was long ago An old Roman play, written 2,050 years ago by Marco Accio Pianto, was recently performed to a large audience in Rome. The author was not called before the curtain. It is thought he pirated his plot from Boucicault, anyhow.—
Norristown Hera'd.

Mrs. Dion Boucleault (Agnes Robertson) will

George Fawcett Rowe will take the field next

George Fawcett Rowe will take the field next season with a traveling company, organized and managed by himself, under the name of the Dickens Comedy Company. He will present plays based on the works of Dickens, and will act Micasber, Sids Wegg, Asfred Jagle, and other eccentric and humorous characters.

Laura Joyce, who recently obtained a divorce from her husband, is playing as Evangeine in the Boston Theatre, and the other evening when the King, while conducting the farcical examination of Evangeine, said. "Don't bring your family trouble into court," a storm of hisses and applause broke out, the former predominating. She blushed, stammered, and blundered in her part, but later in the evening, when the presentation of a basket of flowers to her was the signal for another outburst of applause, she resumed her equalmity.

Mr. Montgomdry Field will open the thirty-sixth regular season of the Boston Museum on Aug. 28. His theatrical company includes the following persons: W. Warren, H. Crisp, B. R. Graham, J. S. Haworth, G. W. Wilson, Alfred Hudson, J. H. Jones, J. Burroughs, J. H.

People are beginning to commisserate the lot of Herr Bandmann, who is likely to be pretty well ruined by the action of Mrs. Rousby. So much indignation was felt and expressed at his alleged assault upon this once beautiful woman, that Mr. Chatterton, of the Adelphi Theatre, felt bound to take him out of the mimic action of "A Celebrated Case," on account of his reality in a living cause celebre. Now Bandmann asys he is shut out of the exercise of his profession until the case is tried. He appealed to the Superior Court last week to hurry it on, but the Judges declined to sacrifice the interests of other litigants, and so "Rousby against Bandmann" must wait its turn, even at the risk of beggaring the German-English actor, who is all the while being put to heavy law-costs.

A lively scene took place a few evenings since People are beginning to commit of Herr Bandmann, who is likely

the while being put to heavy law-costs.

A lively scene took place a few evenings since in a Hartford theatre, in which Mme. Duclos, late of the Folly Theatre, Chicago, took a hand. The regular leader of the orchestra was supplanted by Mr. Florence. Things went well until the second part, when they began to get mixed. In the burlesque the performers wished to sing some particular song, but the orchestra persisted in playing another; and so it went till, before the end of the play, there was no music. Then Mme. Duclos, the leader of the blondes, called for "that leader of the orchestra." He forthwith made his appearance, and the indignant madame "went for him." Not satisfied with a tongue-lashing, and drew forth a cowhide and plied it vigorously over the musician's head and shoulders. He jumped for the orchestra to escape, and sha dashed after him. But a gentleman interfered and held her back, and the violinist escaped.

Miss Genevieve Ward, who has acquired a high reputation in England, has just arrived in New York, Miss Ward is a native of New York, Miss Ward is a native of New York, amilies nigh reputation in England, has just arrived in New York. Miss Ward is a native of New York, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Metropolis. Her grandfather on her mother's side, the Hon. Gideon Lee, was one of the earliest Mayors of the city. Since her departure from this country, Miss Ward has played in a number of the leading European theatres, including the Drury Lane, in London, where she made a sensation as Quem Katharine in "Henry VIII." Her last performance before the start for home was at the Shakspeare memorial benefit in that play. She also blayed in the Adelphi Theatre, London, for 160 successive nights as Ogarita in "The Prayer in the Storm," better known here as "The Sea of Ice." Miss Ward is of medium size, with a smiling, oright, vivacious face, bine eyes, and the whitest of teeth. She has been abroad for five years, and did not conceal her joy at reaching home again. She is under engagement with Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, of Booth's Theatre, and her first appearance there is to be in "Jane Shore," on the evening of Sept. 2. She will also appear in "Henry VIII.," supported by George Vandenhoff and Milnes Levick, and in seyeral other plays. several other plays.

Pauline Markham's agent and manager, George Lawrence, put the company into a sorry pickle at Louisville last week. Some of the members have just arrived in Chicago,—on foot, it is presumed,—and they say the faithless agent, who left them in the lurch by absconding with \$450, is now in New York. They would fain pursue him, but have no money to throw away upon detectives. The Louisville Post of last Saturday gives the following account of the affair:

away upon detectives. The Louisville Post of last Saturday gives the following account of the affair:

Late yesterday afternoon the members of the Pauline Markham troupe began to suspect that their manager, George Lawrence, had absconded, leaving them badly in the larch. They went to all the depots in the city, and made inquiries as to his whereabouts, but could obtain no information. Last night they telegrapped to Calcago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, but up to this time he has not turned up. Lawrence was a steady, sober, industrious manager, and had been highly recommended to the troupe by J. H. Nevlicker, of Chicago. He had an engagement as agent in McVicker's traveling combination, with John Dillon as the star performer. In this troupe he remained for about ten weeks, when the Markham troupe employed him as agent at the instigation of McVicker, who gave them to understand that he was one of the best men in the profession. For several weeks he acted as the advance agent of the company, when he was promoted to the position of manager about three weeks ago. The empicions of the troupe were first aroused immediately after leaving St. Louis. At Indianapolis they played to a \$250 house, and Lawrence turned in \$116, claiming that he had to pay a number of bills which had eaten up the receipts. All along the route it is supposed that he retained a large portion of the receipts, particularly at Springfield and Decatur. At Decatur Lawrence made a proposition to McMann, Miss Markham's husband, that when the money-box became flush they three would leave the froupe to care for themselves. To this McMann and Miss Markham's husband, that when the money-box became flush they three would leave the froupe to care for the members of the troupe that he would pay all the bills against them early Saturday morning, when they were to leave Thursday night he informed the members of the troupe that he would pay all the bills against them early Saturday morning, when they were to leave the city. He then nad in his possession about \$250, and the troupe say that he has defranded them out of about \$000. His wife and little child left with him, Mrs. Lawrence taking with her affae silk dress belonging to Miss Markham, worth over \$150.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., July 11.—Official information reached the State-House to-day that Dr. Barnes, Superintendent of the Southern Insane Asylum, has resigned that post, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

A grand public reception was given this even-

ing at the residence of the Hon. George N. Biack to Bishop Seymour, who to-day took formal charge of the Diocese of Springfield. Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its eatire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, out contains blood-making, force generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most deticate stomach. Caswell, Hazand & Co., proprietors, New York.

DEATHS. ROTH-At her residence, July 10, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Roth, beloved wife of Martin Roth, aged 46 years.

years funeral will take place at the house, 165 North
Halsted-4...Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of
the family are invited to attend.

27 Cleveland papers please copy. PATTERSON—Thursday, July 11, of consumption, Kitty Fatterson, aged 23 years, Funeral by cars to Calvary Cemetery, Sunday, Friends of the family are invited.

Friends of the family are invited.
SCHONTEN—Of drops, July 11. at her residence,
No. 21 Newbury-av... Mrs. Sophia Schonten, beloved
wire of John Schonten, aged 48 years Tunchis 4 days.
Funeral service at Holy Family Church, July 12,
thence by cars to Calvary.

277 Bortalo, Detroit, and Memphis papers please May she rest in peace. May sale rest in peace.

POWERS—At the residence of her son, J. E. Mc-creary, 503 South Jefferson-st., Mrs. Susan Powers, aged 73 years.

Funeral to Hosehill by carriages. Saturday at 1 p. m. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. E. R. DAVIS WILL CONDUCT THE noon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day. Subject: "Gossel Temperance." AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday Morning, July 12, at 9:30 o'clock. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

New and Used Parlor and Chamber Suits,

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Household and Office Furniture, Buggies, White Lead, &c., &c., SATURDAY, July 13, at 9:30 o'clock, at our rooms, A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers

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Racine College includes a Scientific School. There is all

ADAMS ACADEMY, This Academy is insended to as per for the best American Colleg design during the six years of its lase William R. Dimmeck, has course is four years, and the tuit musily. The next school year be examination for almission will is fore, Tuesday, Sept. 17. All a ston, for catalogues and other in drawed has been supported by the second of t

MICHIGAN FEMALI ON MT. HOLY

CHICA Medical Department of N.

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A first-class Preparatory School stractive and elevated. Fifte Session begins Sept. 5, 1878. For caralogue address either of the Park, Cook Co., Ill. UNION COLLEGI CHICAGO,

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